

DAILY REPORT

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GOTODA DENIES RUMORS OF KAL BLACK BOX DISCOVERY

OW280437 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 28 KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, Wednesday said Tokyo has received no word from the U.S. Government about the possible recovery of the black box of the Soviet-downed Korean airliner. Gotoda also told a press conference he could not say anything at this moment as to whether retrieval was possible or not.

Gotoda, the government's chief spokesman, announced Tuesday that Japanese officials were invited by the U.S. naval authority to inspect the U.S. search operation being conducted off Sakhalin. The announcement gave a rise to Japanese newspaper reports that the U.S. has already located the black box inside the sunken airliner off the Soviet island of Moneron.

SANCTIONS ON FLIGHTS TO USSR LIFTED AS SCHEDULED

OW280247 Tokyo KYODO in English 0242 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 28 KYODO -- The Japanese Government Wednesday announced the lifting of the suspension of civil air services between Japan and the Soviet Union, imposed as a second-stage sanction to protest the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner earlier this month.

With the removal of the sanctions, Tokyo-Moscow regular civil air services will resume Thursday after a lapse of two weeks.

Acting in concert with most member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Japan suspended regular flights of the Soviet national carrier Aeroflot to Tokyo and those of the Japan Air Lines (JAL) to Moscow for two weeks starting September 15.

The government decided on the removal of the sanction, taken for a limited term from the beginning, since no NATO member nation sought any extension, government sources said. However, the government will continue a boycott of the Aeroflot by government employees, a first-stage sanction against the Soviet Union, the sources said.

FOREIGN MINISTER ABE MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

South Korean Minister

OW280359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] New York Sept 27 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his South Korean counterpart Yi Pom-sok agreed here Tuesday the two countries and the United States will join hands in revealing the truth of the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner on September 1 off Sakhalin. The agreement was reached at a luncheon meeting between the two men, Japanese officials said.

Yi expressed his thanks for the Japanese Government and people's cooperation in connection with the airline incident. He reportedly said South Korea will continue its efforts in seeking a Soviet apology and compensation for the loss of the jetliner and lives of 269 persons. Yi said the Seoul government would decide whether to continue asking the U.N. General Assembly to take up the incident after seeing the outcome of a probe by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), according to the officials.

UK, Bulgarian, Greek, Brazilian Ministers

OW280431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] New York Sept 27 KYODO -- Japan and Britain Tuesday confirmed their basic stands calling for more efforts for early implementation of global reduction of nuclear weapons in the current U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks in Geneva, Japanese officials said.

The confirmation was made in New York where Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe conferred with his British counterpart Sir Geoffrey Howe Tuesday morning and exchanged views on the current intermediate nuclear forces (INF) talks in Geneva.

The principle of global reduction of nuclear weaponry was contained in the statement issued by the seven democracies, including Japan and Britain, at the May summit meeting held at Williamsburg in the U.S.

During the 30-minute talks, Howe asked Abe for Japan's cooperation in supporting the British stand opposing an Argentine resolution to be submitted to the U.N. General Assembly in connection with the 1982 Anglo-Argentine military conflict over the Falkland Islands. But Abe turned down the proposal, saying Japan had consistently backed the Argentine-sponsored resolution, the officials said.

Abe later conferred with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov to express his thanks for warm welcome showed last August when Abe visited that country during his tour of East European and Middle East nations. The two foreign ministers agreed to make further efforts for development of bilateral trade and economic cooperation, the officials said.

Meanwhile, Abe told Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos Japan could not admit as reasonable any disarmament accord in current nuclear disarmament talks, that did not ensure the security of Asia and the Far East. During the brief meeting held at the United Nations, the Greek foreign minister stressed the needs for joint efforts to help Poland repay its cumulative international liabilities.

In his separate meeting with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Guerreiro on the same day, Abe pledged to give serious consideration to the rescheduled payment of the Brazilian official debts amounting to \$2.4 billion at present. The Brazilian Government has asked its creditor nations for postponement of the scheduled repayment of the official liabilities.

Indian Prime Minister Gandhi

OW280149 Tokyo KYODO in English 0139 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] New York Sept 27 KYODO -- Japan Tuesday accepted an invitation by the Indian Government to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to visit India at a convenient time to further strengthen bilateral relations, Japanese officials said.

The invitation was formally extended when Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe met with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New York. Both are here to attend the United Nations General Assembly now underway.

Abe quoted Nakasone as saying he was looking forward to the visit to India, the officials said. The schedule will be fixed through diplomatic talks between the two governments later, they said.

During the talks, Abe expressed his regret the Soviet Union had not yet taken any sincere steps in connection with the full compensation for damages and loss of the South Korean airliner and lives of 269 persons aboard, downed by a Soviet fighter over Sakhalin September 1. In reply, Mrs. Gandhi expressed here condolence to the relatives of those victims on board the Korean jet. But she also said she could not understand why the ill-fated South Korean airliner was so far off the regular air route.

SASEBO SECURITY TIGHTENS FOR U.S. CARRIER'S VISIT

OW241213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Nagasaki Sept 24 KYODO -- Security authorities have been put on the alert to counter protests against the port call next week by the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson. The 81,600-ton flattop is scheduled to visit Sasebo port October 1, amid mounting opposition from leftist groups and labor unionists.

Police and Maritime Safety Agency officials are meeting every day to plan security operations, while guards are patrolling the U.S. Navy base here around the clock to forestall attacks by radicals.

A powerhouse, powder magazines and several other U.S. military facilities have also been given heavy protection, after the Chukakuha (middle-core) radical group launched time-bomb attacks on such installations when the U.S. carrier Enterprise visited here last March.

Authorities have distributed 16,000 handbills in this city, calling for parties concerned to check oil, bottles and other articles that protestors might use in guerrilla actions. They are mobilizing about 3,000 police officials on land, almost as many as during the Enterprise's visit, and another 550 Maritime Safety Agency personnel aboard 37 patrol boats and two helicopters.

Meanwhile, members of rightist organizations are bringing some 80 vehicles to Sasebo to support the port call by the carrier, the U.S. Navy's newest.

Groups of unionists backed by Sohyo, the nation's biggest labor organization, will start their opposition campaign on Monday, and will hold a rally of 1,000 members Tuesday. Protest actions are also planned for October 1-2.

Maritime Agency Calls Alert

OW261011 Tokyo KYODO in English 1000 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref., Sept 26 KYODO -- Maritime Safety Agency officials Monday mounted a round-the-clock alert over the U.S. naval base here in preparation for the arrival of the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson October 1. A special headquarters has been set up in the Sasebo maritime safety office to maintain the alert, MSA officials said.

Group Opposes Port Call

OW260627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 26 KYODO -- The preparatory committee for a world ban-the-bomb conference Monday appealed for governmental refusal of a port call at Sasebo, southwestern Japan, by the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson scheduled for October 1.

Committee representatives handed a written appeal to Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda in the Diet (Parliament) building.

The note said it was well known the U.S. Navy's newest flattop carried tactical nuclear warheads and requested the government refuse its entry into Sasebo port in light of Japan's three nonnuclear principles. Gotoda simply replied the government is observing the principle.

The committee, headed by literary critic Yoshio Nakano, planned to appeal later in the day to the U.S. Embassy for suspension of the Carl Vinson's visit to the Japanese port. The committee is mounting antinuclear movements in preparation for the United Nations designated "disarmament week" next month.

JAPAN, U.S. AGREE TO WORK FOR AUTO ISSUE SETTLEMENT

OW280417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 28 Sep 83

[By Shiro Yoneyama, KYODO staff correspondent]

[Text] Ottawa Sept 27 KYODO -- Japan and the United States agreed Tuesday to settle the Japanese car export problem before President Ronald Reagan visits Tokyo in November. The agreement was reached between International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno and U.S. Trade Representative William Brock during an hour-long meeting at an Ottawa Hotel.

Uno told reporters He and Brock discussed the U.S. auto industry, effectiveness of the Japanese auto export curb and the possibility of protectionist legislation in the U.S. Congress. But he stressed during the news conference the top U.S. trade negotiator did not make an explicit request to extend the three-year agreement for a fourth year.

The U.S. auto industry is slowly recovering as evidenced by growing profits, but sales have been far from the peak level, Uno quoted Brock as telling him.

"I don't want to cause a big hassle" over the issue, the Japanese Cabinet minister said, referring to his controversial remarks in June that hinted at termination at the end of next March of the pact limiting Japanese car exports to 1.68 million units a year.

Brock was quoted as saying the favorable effects of the Japanese voluntary restraint have started to be felt finally this year as compared to the first two years of the agreement in fiscal 1981-82.

He and Brock were in Ottawa to attend the sixth quadrilateral trade ministers conference which ended earlier in the day.

Uno said the two countries will start talks on the auto issue and that he and Brock will make a final decision "preferably before President Reagan visits Japan" in November.

Ministry officials travelling with Uno indicated that Washington has not made the decision on whether it should seek an extension of the agreement and if so whether the gradual recovery in the U.S. auto industry should be taken into account. Brock, the officials said, explained that the auto industry is strategically important to the American economy.

"I assume that for Brock it's still a clean slate," one Japanese official guessed.

General Motors reportedly has said it favors raising the current ceiling to around 2 million units for its plans to import 180,000-190,000 small cars from Isuzu and Suzuki next year. This has been opposed by Ford Motor.

Uno said he'll not discuss the auto issue with Brock other than to attend a dinner to be given in his honor Wednesday night in Washington.

CANADIAN, JAPANESE TRADE MINISTERS TALK TO PRESS

OW280333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0228 GMT 28 Sep 83

[By Shiro Yoneyama, KYODO staff correspondent]

[Text] Ottawa Sept 27 KYODO -- Ministers of the United States, Canada, the European Community and Japan agreed Tuesday to seek "the transparency of safeguard actions" to promote trade liberalization.

Ending two days of talks on ways to fight protectionism, Canadian International Trade Minister Gerald Regan said, "it was an extremely useful undertaking" during which a four-way agreement was reached to fulfill commitments to "resist protectionism and to dismantle trade barriers.

"We agreed on the desirability of engaging in a review in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) of ways to strengthen the codes negotiated in the Tokyo round," he said. He also said the four parties agreed to improve the Tokyo round agreement on trade in civil aircraft, anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing duties in government procurement in the difficult area of safeguards.

The global recession, the Canadian minister said, had brought a proliferation of acts of protectionist nature, prompting the four trading blocs to "reaffirm our determination to resist protectionism and to further develop within the GATT and other appropriate organizations ways in which we can liberalize trade."

In addition to Regan, the sixth quadrilateral conference was attended by U.S. Trade Representative William Brock, EC Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp and Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno.

Regan told a news conference the meeting was probably "the most painful" one in which the trade ministers held frank and serious discussions about ways to "provide for the transparency of safeguard actions not now covered by specific notification requirements in the GATT."

Uno said at a separate news conference that the participants carried out what they were originally determined to do and the performances will be reflected in future trade liberalization talks at GATT and other organizations.

"To be frank, I am exhausted," he commented. He said the participating countries are not divulging details of the two-day meeting because it involved controversial subjects whose successes are bordered on their secrecy.

Uno said the four major trading blocs made progress in the issues of assistance to least (LLDC's) and less developed countries (LDC's) and safeguards or emergency import curbs in particular.

He said the Japanese Government will consider the elimination of tariffs on four jute products chiefly from Bangladesh to help it and other LLDC's expand exports. A Japanese official said the tariffs will be lifted as early as in April next year after a review of the existing preferential duties scheme.

"It is very important for us," Uno told reporters, "to help these LDC's and LLDC's to have the capability to export." He also said that Japan confirmed its intention to help resolve the so-called "gray area" problems, particularly voluntary export restraints arranged bilaterally or multi-laterally outside the GATT rules on sensitive items like cars, steel and videotape recorders.

The issue was originally raised during the previous four-way trade ministers' conference in London in July. The U.S., Canada and the EC announced at the time their support for reporting such restrictive actions to the Geneva-based GATT.

On the issue of safeguards, Washington has been close to breaking off all discussions as the EC and LDC's are divided over application of import restrictions in the form of quotas and emergency tariff increases. Japan has been in favor of selective applications of safeguards as long as the parties concerned have reached agreement on import curbs, for example, on autos.

A ministry official travelling with the Cabinet minister said Tokyo hopes to keep the safeguard momentum rolling so that the issue will be fully debated at a GATT general meeting in November.

The four trading blocs, Uno said at a news conference, "are fully aware that GATT is in jeopardy." He added that Japan has fallen victim to America's unilateral speciality steel import restrictions while Washington's heavy motorcycle import duties have hurt not only Japan but other countries, notably West Germany.

Although the trade representatives of America, Canada and the EC did not specifically ask Japan to correct its trade imbalances, Uno said they implicitly expressed their dissatisfaction.

"They didn't ask for new steps by Japan" to rectify the situation, he went on. "They believe Japan will certainly take steps to reduce the surpluses. I explained steps Japan may take at the London meeting and I didn't need to repeat the statement."

The Japanese trade minister said the quadrilateral dialogue will continue but declined to say when and where the next meeting will be held.

BANK GOVERNOR HITS U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY'S REMARKS

OW240317 Tokyo KYODO in English 0142 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Washington Sept 23 KYODO -- Haruo Maekawa, governor of the Bank of Japan [BOJ], Friday strongly criticized U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan for his recent remarks denying any linkage between the snowballing U.S. budget deficit and soaring U.S. interest rates.

"The huge U.S. budget deficit has led to prospects of higher inflation rates, thus to high U.S. interest rates," Maekawa said. The BOJ chief is now in Washington to attend a joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, opening here next Tuesday.

He said only the U.S. Treasury Department refuses to admit a linkage between budget deficits and interest rates. "The United States will come under severe criticism for its high interest rates at the coming IMF-World Bank meeting" if it sticks to such a stance, he added.

KCNA REPORTS 472D SECRETARIES' MEETING OF MAC

SK271649 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1634 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Kaesong September 27 (KCNA) -- The 472nd secretaries' meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on September 27 at the proposal of our side. Pointing out that the South Korean puppet army instigated by the U.S. imperialists is perpetrating military provocations against our side and carrying on fortification projects more openly in the Demilitarized Zone to render the situation strained our side lodged a protest with the enemy side and called it to account for this.

According to the statement of Senior Colonel Kim Yon-ki, secretary of our side, the South Korean puppet army fired over 10 large-calibre machinegun bullets at our post, threatening the safety of our personnel, on August 23 when the 421st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held and fired more than 10 bullets of a 12.7-mm machinegun at our post on August 29.

The puppet army fired machineguns at our posts on September 5, 10, [figure indistinct] and 26, [words indistinct]. The enemy took a firing posture toward our post on September 1 and occupied a combat position and took an attack posture on September 27. On September 26, the enemy infiltrated two military helicopters into the airspace above the spot about 1,650 metres east of the MDL marker No.0046 in the western sector of the front. The cases of violation of the armistice agreement and provisions agreed upon between the two sides on the part of the enemy side in the Demilitarized Zone and the MAC headquarters area numbered more than 2,000 in the period from August 21 to September 23.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are resorting to vicious manoeuvres to whip up war fever and channel the mounting anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people to anti-communism with an anti-communist campaign in South Korea on the threshold of the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union.

The secretary of our side denounced the enemy side for increasing tension in wanton violation of the armistice agreement in the DMZ and strongly demanded it to immediately stop such criminal acts. The enemy failed to give responsible assurances that our just demand would be met, but craftily attempted to justify the intrusion of military helicopters on September 26.

When the secretary of our side strongly refuted his allegation on the basis of scientific [words indistinct] secretary of the enemy side was tongue-tied, finding no word of excuse. The secretary of our side said that if the enemy were interested in the relaxation of tension, they should destroy the fortification they have built in the DMZ in crude violation of the armistice agreement, take out of the DMZ the heavy and automatic weapons they have illegally introduced and give assurances that they would not commit military provocations against us.

In conclusion, Senior Colonel Kim Yon-ki warned that if the enemy persisted in military provocations, further converting the southern portion of the DMZ into a fortified combat position in disregard of our demand, they would be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

VRPR SAYS KOREAN AIRLINER WAS ON SPY MISSION

SK280029 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] The masses from all walks of life strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring for stepping up vicious anticommunist rackets in connection with the incident of the downing of a Korean Airlines Boeing 747 airliner after its deep intrusion into Soviet airspace.

A dismissed journalist in Seoul, Mr Kim, said: The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan regime are now waging an unprecedented anticommunist campaign in connection with the KAL airliner incident. They are inspiring a North-South confrontation and hostility more than ever, urging vigilance against the communists in the North in the wake of the KAL airliner incident and babbling that fighting and winning over communists is essential to survival.

What connection on earth is there between the KAL airliner incident and the North? Judging from the data released by the United States, Japan, and the Soviet Union in connection with the downed KAL airliner, it is now impossible to hide the fact that the KAL airliner intruded deep into Soviet airspace under U.S. instructions for the purpose of espionage and was given a due punishment. From the anticommunist and anti-North rackets being staged by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan regime with the KAL airliner incident, we come to suspect that they anticipated this shocking incident and sent the airliner for espionage activity.

Whenever they face a crisis, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring fabricate unexpected incidents and maneuver to shift the blame onto someone else. In other words, it is their stereotype tactic. I should curse the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan regime, the conspirator, who had a South Korean commercial airliner intrude deep into another country's airspace for espionage purposes for a few hours and caused such a tragedy. If South Korea were not a U.S. colony but a dignified independent country, the United States would not dare to use a South Korean commercial airliner for espionage purposes. This unfortunate plight in which a passenger plane and human lives have to be sacrificed for the benefit of the United States should be terminated.

Professor Yi of Seoul University said: Speaking of the KAL airliner incident, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan regime should apologize to the Soviet Union. The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are acting like a thief turning on the owner. It is incomprehensible that a plane equipped with modern equipment should have deviated from its regular flight route and flown in the airspace over another country's military base for a long time. Why did the control towers of the United States, Japan, and South Korea -- knowing that the plane was flying in Soviet airspace -- not correct the flight route but remain silent? Why did the KAL airliner not respond to the directions of the country that demanded that it land?

Judging from acts of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring so far, the intrusion into Soviet airspace by the KAL commercial airliner Boeing 747 must have been a carefully premeditated act of espionage. It arouses our resentment all the more that the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are staging an anticommunist campaign against the compatriots in the North, taking advantage of this incident, and are even squeezing money out of the people's pockets under the pretext of funds for the growth of national strength. This is a scheme aimed at checking the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment increasing among our masses day by day and at creating a war atmosphere against the North.

VRPR LASHES AT ANTI-NORTH CAMPAIGN OVER KAL CASE

SK280428 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "What Is the Anti-North Racket Aimed At?]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now staging an unprecedented large-scale, and vicious anti-North and anticommunist campaign in connection with the Korean Airlines airliner downed in Soviet airspace.

In connection with the downed KAL airliner incident, they are engaged in anti-North slander, babbling that the North is the most bellicose and irrational ring that could commit an even more barbarous act than this and that it is a ring that could without hesitation commit a more wicked and violent act than the Soviet Union. [pugi iboda tohan manhaengul chochiruls innun kajang hochonjogimyo piisongjogin chiptaniranuni seryon poda to hyungpohangotto sosumchianul chiptaniranuni hamyonso]

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is even attempting to place preposterous and slanderous blame on the North, saying that the downed KAL airliner could be an accident caused by some wicked scheme of the North.

The anti-North rackets of the Chon Tu-hwan ring are detestable treacherous ones designed to inspire North-South confrontation and hostility among the people, and to increase hostility among fellow countrymen. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is engaged in a wicked campaign of slandering the North by unreasonably connecting the incident of the KAL airliner downed in the Soviet airspace with the North. This clearly shows that they seek a wicked aim, taking advantage of this incident.

As already reported, at dawn on 1 September, the KAL Boeing 747 airliner crashed in Soviet airspace. This accident was a very frightening tragedy that claimed the lives of 269 passengers and crew members including 81 South Korean people. We should, however, examine with cool judgment why and by whom the civilian airliner was downed.

According to the announcement by the ruling authorities on the truth of the incident of the KAL airliner as well as data released by the United States, Japan, and the Soviet Union, the KAL Boeing 747 commercial airliner, which left New York and was heading for Seoul via Anchorage, deviated from the regular international flight route at dawn on 1 September at an altitude of about 30,000 feet while north of Hokkaido, Japan, and intruded 500 km into Soviet territory and flew as long as 2 hours over the Kamchatka Peninsula, the Sea of Okhotsk area, and Sakhalin Island.

The Boeing 747 airliner, which was in violent breach of the international civil aviation code, did not turn on its navigation lights, did not respond to the radio signal of a Soviet plane, ignored the warning tracer shots and continued its flight. The Soviet Union made repetitive attempts to get it to land in Soviet territory with publicly recognized signals, but the KAL airliner ignored all this and continued its flight and was downed in the end.

Judging from all facts revealed so far, we question why it flew deep into another country's airspace, and over a military base at that. Why did the control towers of South Korea, the United States, and Japan not correct the flight route when they knew that it was flying in Soviet airspace for a few hours? Why did the KAL airliner not respond to the Soviet request and attempted to run away?

If the KAL airliner had not entered Soviet airspace -- and even if it entered Soviet airspace by straying from the flight route -- if it had responded to the Soviet request in compliance with international practice, such tragedy would never have happened.

It is clear to everyone that it would have flown along the regular flight route without intruding into Soviet airspace had it not pursued the purpose of espionage, counter to the mission of a KAL airliner. Historical experience shows that the United States resorts to every means, fair or foul, for aggression and war, and that by fabricating a provocative incident and by shifting the blame onto somebody else, it schemes to realize its vicious aim.

A general analysis of the already-revealed data strongly suggests that the KAL airliner incident was one that was closely and specifically premeditated beforehand. The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring conducted espionage, by use of a civilian airliner carrying passenger, against the strategically important Soviet areas, intentionally exposing the lives of the innocent passengers to danger for their operational plan for military purposes.

The truth of the incident of the airliner's intrusion into Soviet airspace is proven by the suspicion conceived by the many countries and aviation experts of the world as to how the airliner -- while the flight of the Boeing 747 was constantly controlled by the three elements of a modern electronic computer and was under a close control of a U.S. control tower -- could deviate from the given flight route so far and for so long.

Furthermore, it is revealed more and more with each passing day that the accident of the downed airliner was a closely premeditated operation by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring for special espionage purposes, and it is proven that the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are totally responsible for the tragic incident.

Everyone should reflect, with national conscience, on the tragic incident in which a South Korean civil airliner and the lives of the passengers were sacrificed for U.S. aggression and its war policy. If South Korea were not a U.S. colony, and had it not been for traitor Chon Tu-hwan who unhesitatingly offers the fellow countrymen as military sacrifice for the United States, the tragic incident like that of the KAL airliner would not have taken place. The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should be held responsible for the tragic incident which was caused by their using the civil airliner carrying innocent passengers for the espionage activity for military purposes.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, under the instigation of the United States, is inspiring hostility among our masses against the brothers in the North in the wake of the downed KAL airliner incident, preposterously slandering the North. This is far from tolerable. They are staging an anticommunist campaign against fellow countrymen, taking advantage of the KAL airliner incident, exposing their true color as a cat's paw in the execution of the aggression and war policy of the United States. It is their mean scheme as well to shift the blame onto others for the incident to veil their filthy crime. It is a foolish tactic to inspire war fever among the people, taking advantage of the downed KAL airliner incident, to temper the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan move, increasing among them daily, and to divert their attention to anti-North and anticommunist campaign.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot escape responsibility for the incident by any tactics nor deceive opinion at home and abroad. Our masses should not tolerate the most wicked crime of the Chon Tu-hwan ring that offered the civil airliner for military espionage purposes, sacrificing innocent people to carry out the aggression and war policy of the United States.

VRPR SCORES S. KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S UN TRIP

SK280044 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok left on the afternoon of 24 September for New York where the 38th UN General Assembly is in session, to stage a large-scale anti-North and anticommunist campaign with the Korean Airlines airliner incident and the so-called displaced family search campaign.

The New York junket of Yi Pom-sok is a treacherous one designed to hide their bellicose and splittist nature as the U.S. colonial stooges and to win UN support to step up the two Koreas plot.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has sent Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok to New York to disguise themselves as if they were interested in national reunification with such issues as the reunion of displaced families and the North-South dialogue, to step up the treacherous two Koreas plot with UN support, and to rationalize and step up the criminal anti-North and anticommunist campaign being staged in connection with the KAL airliner incident.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, however, will not escape the condemnation and denunciation of the progressive UN member countries that are well aware of such criminal purposes.

NODONG SINMUN Condemns U.S. 'NUCLEAR WAR MANIACS'

SK270810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN September 26 carried an article under the title "Unsaturated Ambition of Nuclear Warmaniacs." The author of the article says:

The U.S. imperialists are increasing war budget and stepping up preparations for nuclear war, persisting in unsaturated ambition for world domination. They are working round the clock to realise their ambition for world domination by deploying means of war even in outer space.

In the "Defence Guideline for the Fiscal 1985-1989" they claimed that they would increase offensive capacity for mobilizing military power from outer space if necessary and research and develop satellite weapons for destroying artificial satellites and spaceships for collecting information from the orbit. This is a revelation of their dark intention to use outer space as a theatre of arms race and aggressive war.

According to the U.S. paper LOS ANGELES TIMES, the U.S. Defence Department compiled a space budget amounting to 7,400 million dollars. The U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK said that the United States invested 50,000 million dollars in the space military program in recent 20 years. These facts show that the U.S. imperialists have long resorted in secrecy to the manoeuvres for militarising outer space.

The U.S. imperialists set up the U.S. Air Force Space Command in Colorado state with a criminal purpose to actively use outer space for their military aim. Further, it can not be overlooked that the U.S. bellicose elements, obdurately following the adventurous nuclear war line, are trying to expand the "nuclear forestalling strike" even in the outer space with an outcry about "nuclear threat."

The U.S. imperialists are stepping up researches and development in full scale of the interceptor satellite missile system in the United States under a criminal plan to turn outer space into a nuclear magazine. All facts clearly prove that they are truculent warmaniacs and nuclearmaniacs.

VRPR URGES ANTI-U.S., ANTI-CHON STRUGGLE

SK270900 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Hello, everybody. In today's hour, we will discuss the antigovernment struggle which is daily growing among the youths, students, and the popular masses.

At a time when the anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment is growing among the patriotic youths and students throughout the country, there was a large-scale antigovernment demonstration on 13 September at Seoul National University, followed by the bomb attack on the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu on 22 September. Then on 23 September, thousands of students at two universities in Seoul once again rose in antigovernment struggle against fascist oppression.

Chanting slogans denouncing the treachery and sellout of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the patriotic students who participated in the struggle staged a brave demonstration and obstinately fought against the oppressive policemen who were firing tear gas canisters.

The daily growing antigovernment struggle of the patriotic students is a just struggle staged to reflect the unanimous aspiration and will of our popular masses who are yearning for independence, democracy, and reunification in opposition to U.S. colonial rule and the treachery and sellout of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Under today's intolerable circumstances in which the U.S. colonial rule of South Korea is becoming more virulent and the exploitation, suppression, and treachery and sellout of the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring are openly being committed, it is natural for the patriotic students to rise in a struggle that reflects the popular masses' will and aspirations.

As you all may know, in stationing its aggression troops in our land for the past 38 years, the United States has been enforcing harsh colonial rule in South Korea. To maintain our country as a perpetual colony and military base, the United States has been enforcing cruel fascist rule over our popular masses by controlling the successive puppet regimes in South Korea and, while scheming to split the nation perpetually, is accelerating war preparations in our country.

The treacherous Chon Tu-hwan regime, which is faithfully executing U.S. colonial policy toward South Korea, has turned our country into an unprecedentedly large-scale human slaughterhouse and is butchering civil and democratic rights. Especially in recent months, with the approach of the IPU conference in Seoul and Reagan's visit to South Korea, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique has been committing fascist acts of suppressing the popular masses under the pretext of establishing public order. ~~Growing daily among the popular masses, however, are the voices opposing and rejecting the IPU Seoul conference, a part of the U.S. maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and the maneuvers designed to help rally support for the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime, and Reagan's visit to South Korea, a (?plot) targeted at completing the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.~~

Under such circumstances in South Korea, how can our steadfast patriotic students abstain from participating in the just struggle waged against the U.S. colonial rule and the treachery and sellout of the Chon Tu-hwan clique? Such being the case, it cannot but be a most patriotic deed which reflected the demands of the times and the unanimous call of the nation that thousands of patriotic students have once again joined in a just antigovernment struggle. For this reason, their righteous struggle is wholly supported, encouraged, and sympathized with by the masses from all walks of life.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan regime is brutally suppressing the just struggle of the patriotic students and popular masses by mobilizing a vast suppressive force. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is creating a great whirlwind of suppression by mobilizing a vast police force and army in the wake of the bomb attack on the American Cultural Center in Taegu, put down the just struggle of the patriotic students staged on 23 September by mobilizing the task force policemen who indiscriminately fired tear gas canisters.

Also, on 24 September, holding a murderous trial, the ring has committed the barbarous act of handing down jail terms, on six university students ranging from 1 and 1/2 years to 2 and 1/2 years, on charges of instigating antigovernment demonstrations. Once again, this clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a heinous pro-U.S. stooge and a group of fascist hangmen.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to make the patriotic students and popular masses yield under barbarous suppression and is trying to prolong its life, this is a foolish act. Our students and popular masses, who are aspiring for justice and patriotism, cannot be made to give in, no matter what suppression the ring may employ. The stronger it strengthens suppression, the stronger the resistance will become and the stronger the flame of struggle will burn.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should squarely look at the actuality in which the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy is gathering heat, should immediately abandon its reckless commotion of suppression, should release all the political prisoners and prisoners of conscience without condition and without delay, and should step down from power as unanimously demanded by the popular masses.

The fascist dictator running counter to public opinion and the trend of the times will not be able to avoid the tragic fate that befell his predecessors.

The patriotic students and masses from all walks of life across the country should continue the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle more vigorously under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

CRITICISM OF SOUTH'S REUNION CAMPAIGN NOTED

SK232246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA) -- Koreans in the Americas are flaying the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's "campaign for the union of separated families."

The Korean paper HAEON HANMINBO published in the United States noted that the contents of the "campaign" of the South Korean puppet clique show that it is a move for vilifying and slandering the northern half of the DPRK, not for truly finding out separated families.

One of the purposes of the "campaign" is to "wave aside public denunciation" of the fascist dictatorial "regime" at home and abroad and another purpose is to "bridge over the crisis of the 'regime' by 'diverting elsewhere even temporarily the attention of the people.'" it declared.

Another Korean paper, SINHAN MINBO published in the United States said that the false propaganda conducted by the South Korean puppets pretending to be concerned for the union of separated families "is planned as a means of whitewashing the unstable Chon Tu-hwan 'regime' and its concealed aim is to incite anti-North consciousness rather than the concord of the split nation."

The Korean paper NEW KOREA TIMES published in Canada said that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime is not concerned at all for the union of families separated in the North and South but, on the contrary, is barring their union.

The Korean paper ASIA-AMERICA NEWS issued in the United States noted that as they cannot bring under control the socio-political chaos by intensifying the fascist suppression alone, the South Korean puppets craftily decided to "take an emergency step to win public favor" and it is precisely the "campaign for the union of separated families."

No Kil-nam, a Korean resident, said that the South Korean puppets' "campaign for the union of separated families" is a sort of political buffoonery and its true nature would be brought to full light sooner or later.

VRPR ON WORK OF REVISING CONSTITUTION IN SOUTH

SK261303 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Dialogue from the feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Commentator Ko Il-chol] Amid the surging current of the trend for independence and democracy on a global scale, the desire of our people for independence, democracy, and reunification has increased with the passage of time.

[Announcer Min Hye-kyong] While running counter to the desire of the people and to the trend of the contemporary era and while clinging to maneuvers for fascism, war, and division, however, the Chon Tu-hwan group is maneuvering in various ways to fulfill a sordid, wild desire for long-term power.

[Commentator Ko] The Chon Tu-hwan group has recently given impetus to the work of revising the Constitution to pave the way toward long-term power by having DJP Secretary General Kwon Il-hyon put up a plausible signboard of developing the tradition of peaceful transfer of power and of a system for 7-year single term.

[Announcer Min] In this hour, we will review the aspect of the work of revising the Constitution, which the Chon Tu-hwan group is carrying out to pave the way toward long-term power, through a dialogue between Madame Yun Chong-won and announcer Kim Chol-min of this broadcasting station.

[Announcer Kim Chol-min] The people have raised their voices to oppose and reject the work which the Chon Tu-hwan group has recently carried out to revise the Constitution to fulfill a wild desire for long-term power. We are here today to discuss this. At a time when rumors on the revision of the Constitution prevail among the people, the authorities are hell-bent on overcoming the situation by making excuses on these rumors.

[Madame Yun] When rumors on the revision of the Constitution prevailed among the people and when the people became restless, the prime minister and the Minister of the National Unification Board, including Chon Tu-hwan, were busy clumsily making excuses, saying that rumors on the revision of the Constitution were groundless. At the recent second plenary meeting of the Political Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification, Chon Tu-hwan raved that the rumors on the revision of the Constitution were groundless. Parroting the script recited by Chon Tu-hwan, Kim Sang-hyop, who holds the title of prime minister, babbled that the rumors which prevailed among the people were groundless. The minister of the National Unification Board said that he did not have any idea of the source of the prevailing rumors on the revision of the Constitution.

[Announcer Kim] There is a proverb in our country, saying that smoke does not come from a chimney which has no fire. This implies that all phenomena have their own causes. Although the authorities have raised a row about the source of the rumors on the revision of the Constitution, they have in fact revealed their hidden desire for the revision of the Constitution.

[Madame Yun] That is right. Although Chon Tu-hwan and his confidants have raved on different occasions that the prevailing rumors on the revision of the Constitution are groundless, they closely resemble restless criminals. As a proverb says, a thief feels his own feet paralyzed. When the rumors on the revision of the Constitution have prevailed among the people and when a regular National Assembly session demanded that the true aspect of the work of revising the Constitution and the source of the rumors on the revision of the Constitution be exposed, the prime minister and the minister of the National Unification Board revealed the move toward working to revise the Constitution after clumsily making excuses. They said that the result of the investigation of the prevailing rumors on the revision of the Constitution had revealed that they were the misrepresentation of the process of drafting a future unification constitution at the National Unification Board with the help of scholars. They further said that a unification Constitution is under review and study by specialists and that study is underway through the use of reference materials, such as constitutional systems and legislative cases in several foreign countries. Thus, they admitted that the work of revising the Constitution was underway.

The 16 March edition of U.S. daily THE NEW YORK TIMES disclosed Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers to revise the Constitution, saying that he is now working toward revising the Constitution so that he can remain in power longer than the duration prescribed by the current system of a 7-year single term.

[Announcer Kim] Just as a proverb says that, when a Buddhist monk appreciates the taste of meat, flies cannot survive in a Buddhist temple, Chon Tu-hwan seems to be very sorry to resign from his presidential post after appreciating the merit of power. In light of Chon Tu-hwan's explicit and tacit revelation of a wild desire for long-term power whenever he finds an opportunity, it is obvious that he plans to continuously occupy his presidential post.

[Madame Yun] That is right. I would like to explain what an ugly human trash Chon Tu-hwan, who is crazy for power, is. Wickham who positively helped Chon Tu-hwan become president said that, once seizing the presidential post, he will maneuver to secure this position for life. This shows the wicked aim of Chon Tu-hwan. Meeting the prime minister of a certain country while visiting Southeast Asian countries, Chon Tu-hwan shamelessly asked him about the secret of long-term power. When the loan scandal involving Chang Yong-cha elicited much criticism at home and abroad in the early part of July last year, Chon Tu-hwan, appearing before reporters under the influence of liquor from resentment and after basely abusing them, said: No matter how boisterously you may raise a row in an attempt to probe into irregularities involving the Blue House, I can remain in power for 18 years just as President Pak Chong-hui did.

~~[Announcer Kim] Just as a proverb says that one reveals his true intention by making remarks under the influence of liquor, the remarks Chon Tu-hwan made while intoxicated reveals his hidden desire for long-term power. Rumors prevail among the people that the Chon Tu-hwan group has already started the work of revising the Constitution to pave a way toward long-term power. I think these rumors are not groundless.~~

[Madame Yun] According to a reliable source from the Blue House, Chon Tu-hwan has long planned the revision of the Constitution. People say that he has forged ahead with the work of revising the Constitution on a full-fledged scale since the end of last year.

While discussing the matter of banishing Kim Tae-chung to overseas at the end of last year, Chon Tu-hwan instructed a study of the issue of revising the Constitution after banishing two of the three Kims, with the exception of Kim Chong-pil. He then said that, at a time when we have succeeded in becoming the host country of the 1988 Olympics, the presidential term which will expire in March 1988 should be extended to the close of these games. He instructed to study a plan for extending the presidential term. Later, Ham Pyong-chun, secretary general at the Blue House; Chong Sun-tok, first senior secretary for political affairs at the Blue House; Chong Kwan-yong, senior secretary for justice and inspection at the Blue House; and Kwon Ik-hyon, DJP secretary general, visited Europe to study constitutions overseas. Professor Mun Hong-chu of Songgyungwan University, Ho Chong of Yonsei University, and Ho Young of Kyonghui University have prepared and submitted two drafts for a constitutional amendment.

[Announcer Kim] Would you explain the content of these drafts in detail?

[Madame Yun] The gist of the first draft for a constitutional amendment is as follows: The presidential election will be conducted under the slogan of seeking trust from the people by conducting a direct election after banishing the leaders of dissidents -- that is, after banishing two of the three Kims -- Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, the political rivals of Chon Tu-hwan -- to overseas -- after lifting the political ban against old politicians, and after revising the Constitution. In case of a lack of presidential candidates except for Chon Tu-hwan, the Chon Tu-hwan group plans to conduct the election by having a few false candidates run for the election. Thus, by helping Chon Tu-hwan win in the election and by recognizing him as a president elected by the people, the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to adopt a system for a second 7-year term.

The gist of the (?second) draft for a constitutional amendment is as follows: Chon Tu-hwan's presidential term expires in March 1988. By that time, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is to have fanatically schemed to propagate Chon Tu-hwan as a popular president by publicizing his so-called achievements. Thus, it is maneuvering to extend the presidential term by having the DJP fabricate popular opinion with the slogan of "The desire from the lower echelon."

[Announcer Kim] I think we had better review the practical possibility of these drafts, both the former and the latter.

[Madam Yun] Yes, you are right. Chon Tu-hwan, based on the first draft, expelled Kim Tae-chung to the United States and attempted to expel Kim Yong-sam overseas through maneuvers of appeasement and deception. However, Kim persistently rejected this and many dissidents at home supported him. The issue of lifting the political ban is also [word indistinct]. There is still plenty of time before 1988. Chon Tu-hwan pointed out that under such circumstances would he examine the practical possibility by assuming the wait-and-see attitude.

He noted that public opinion by former politicians, opposition figures, and the general public, as well as the press and opposition parties, calling for direct presidential elections, should be created and ensured.

Then, the DJP would respond to the public opinion as if it were compelled to do so. Thus, he directed the people concerned to further review the first draft.

Concerning the second draft, Chon Tu-hwan said the present Constitution clearly stipulates that the presidential term is 7 years and he already pledged many times to the people that he would provide a tradition of peaceful change of power, and not run again. Therefore, the people's resistance will be greater if he assumes another 7-year term.

Thus, he stressed that revision of the Constitution should be carefully reviewed. Since then, those who drafted the revision of the Constitution put forward another draft, the so-called Unification Constitution, which is being secretly pushed ahead.

[Announcer Kim] I see. Let us listen to some music and then continue our conversation.
[musical interlude]

Now, will you tell us about the gist and basic points of the Unification Constitution they have designed?

[Madam Yun] According to reliable sources, the constitution which the Chon Tu-hwan clique is pushing ahead is the so-called Unification Constitution which elects the president through general election between the (?North and South).

According to this Constitution, which is to be drafted on the pretext of the study of the reunification, parliamentary seats are to be allocated based on the proportion of the population of the North and the South. Then the president will be elected through direct election by the people after [word indistinct].

They would appeal to the North, as a matter of formality, to join this election. However, they know that the North would reject this. Thus, they are attempting to elect the president unilaterally by the South based on the so-called Unification Constitution on the pretext of representing both the North and the South. Thus, they are attempting to justify the presidential election as if it were conducted through the direct election system as demanded by the people. Then, Chon Tu-hwan is to be elected as the practical president in accordance with the Unification Constitution, not through reelection. They are planning to hold this election after completing the work of revising the Constitution by the end of the year at the earliest or by the end of 1984 at latest.

[Madam Yun] The Unification Constitution also stipulates that the presidential term is 7 years. Thus, Chon Tu-hwan would be in power at least for 10 years by 1991. Chon Tu-hwan approved 50 percent of this draft, urging its completion at an early date together with the first draft.

[Announcer Kim] According to what people say, Chon Tu-hwan sent an envoy to the United States to get the opinion and sympathy of the U.S. side on these drafts.

[Madam Yun] The following story was secretly leaked from Chongwadae: Reviewing the draft of the Unification Constitution, Chon Tu-hwan said in a meeting with his confidants from the DJP: If everything goes in accordance with the Unification Constitution, people's arguments will cease and the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be carried out smoothly, as I expect. I would be the first president elected under the new Constitution. No one would flay me for being in power for long and I can defend the condemnation by the international society.

Thus, he urged them to complete the draft as soon as possible. According to the source of (the "political parties"), Chon Tu-hwan secretly sent Kim Chong-pil, Pak Chong-hui's nephew-in-law, and Han Pyong-ki, Pak's eldest son-in-law, to the United States for persuasion and approval of the draft. Some say that Chon Tu-hwan had already gained the prior approval of the United States. Naturally, people may wonder how Kim Chong-pil, whose political activities are banned, could go to the United States. In secret talks between Chon Tu-hwan and Kim Chong-pil, they discussed [word indistinct] and Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam [word indistinct].

[Announcer Kim] Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers for long-term power are crafty and cunning beyond comparison with that of his predecessor dictators, Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui.

[Madam Yun] You are right. In a word, maneuvers for long-term power by Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui were undisguised and shameless. However, Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers are more intriguing and more crafty.

Syngman Rhee, usurping power with the support and patronage of the United States, revised the Constitution in November 1959 in order to realize long-term power. In this amendment, he stipulated a life presidency, abolishing the parliamentary system, and established the presidency, abolishing the parliamentary system, and established the presidential system. With the aim of permanently remaining in power through this amendment, he put it to a vote. However, the amendment bill was rejected because the votes lacked the two-thirds quorum for passage. He introduced the system of counting fractions of 5 and over as a whole number and disregarding the rest in counting the votes. Thus, he passed the constitutional amendment through unprecedentedly deceitful and fraudulent methods and finally grasped the chair of lifetime power. Then, people called Syngman Rhee president of the system of rounding off to the nearest integer.

[Announcer Kim] You are right. It was indeed an unprecedented happening.

[Madam Yun] Like Syngman Rhee, following the usurpation of power by means of a military coup under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, Pak Chong-hui, too, revised the Constitution in a bid to realize his sinister ambition for long-term office. The fabrication of the Yusin Constitution by Pak Chong-hui for his one-man fascist dictatorship and his long-term office alone vividly show how shamelessly he ran wild to realize his heinous ambition for a long-term office.

In the Yusin Constitution Pak Chong-hui not only promoted the position of the president from the position of chief of the executive branch to the position of head of state, reigning over the legislative, administrative, and judicial branches but also deleted the provisions stipulating the presidential tenure of 4 years and the system of directly electing the president by the people. Instead, he adopted an indirect election system in which the president was elected by the National Conference for Unification without any discussion. Thus, Pak Chong-hui concocted a plot for his long-term power by adopting the Yusin Constitution.

Unlike Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui, Chon Tu-hwan is now attempting to fabricate a constitution, alleging that has it reflected the general will and demands of the people and clamoring about direct elections or general elections. Thus, he is craftily scheming to realize his wild ambition for long-term office.

No matter how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan ring may cheat public opinion and realize its heinous ambition for long-term office by revising the Constitution, the people will never tolerate it.

[Announcer Kim] That's right. Chon Tu-hwan should not scheme to realize his wild ambition for long-term office by fabricating a so-called Constitution for reunification but should immediately renounce his schemes to revise the constitution and should step down from power as unanimously demanded by the people.

Our people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's indelible crimes committed before history and the nation in the past or its sinister ambition for long-term office through the fabrication of a so-called Constitution for reunification.

The people of all strata should more vigorously stage the sacred anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggles to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a treacherous and treasonous group, and to achieve independence and democratization of the society and the independent reunification of the fatherland. Thank you very much.

VRPR DENOUNCES YONGDONG FINANCIAL SCANDAL

SK280426 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan clique, whenever it could, noisily raved about the elimination of injustice and corruption, banishment of the psychology of injustice, and so forth. However, large-scale scandals are occurring one after the other.

This is clearly shown by the swindling of huge amounts of commercial bills involving the Yongdong Development Promotion Company and the Sinhan Cast Iron Company, which took place following the Myongsong Group's large-scale financial scandal in which Chon Tu-hwan's father-in-law was directly involved.

As has been reported, this large-scale swindling incident was another deplorable, power-supported act of corruption and injustice involving Kwak Kun-pae, representative of Yongdong Development Promotion Company, and Hong Chan-son, representative of the Sinhan Cast Iron Company, who swindled some 161.1 billion won by issuing false commercial bills in collusion with employees of the Cho-hung Bank, including the general manager of the central branch of the bank.

According to the announcement of the president of the Cho-hung Bank at a press interview on 26 September, beginning in February, 1980, 11 employees of the bank, including the general manager of a branch office, used the signature of the branch chief to guarantee the excessive issuance of commercial papers of the Yongdong Development and Sinhan Cast. Thus, they had let Yongdong and Sinhan issue false commercial bills amounting to a total of 167 billion won -- 147 billion won by Yongdong and 20 billion won by Sinhan -- and had let the two companies use these bills in the market of private loans and short-term financing companies.

This large-scale incident of swindling commercial bills is another power-supported corruption following the unprecedentedly large-scale worst swindling incident perpetrated in spring of last year, by Chon Tu-hwan in collusion with Yi Hyu-kwang, uncle of his wife, and the large-scale financial scandal of the Myongsong Group in which Yi Kyu-tong, Chon Tu-hwan's father-in-law, was involved.

Despite such facts, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, with stereo-typed tricks, as in the past, is attempting to hush up the case by waging the so-called prosecutor's investigation and calling to account only a few employees of the Cho-hung Bank, including Kim Hui-chang and Yun Pyong-ku, of the planning section, an assistant manager of the Foreign Exchanges Department, a controller in the audit section, and assistant managers in Pongnae Branch, Myongdong Branch, Taehan Branch, and Sogong Branch and a chairman of the Yongdong Group and representative of the Sinhan Cast Iron Company.

This large-scale incident of swindling commercial bills is committed by not only a few low-level people. As the Chang Yong-cha incident, the Sambo stock incident, and the Myongsong Group scandal, the behind-the-scenes manipulator of this incident is none other than Chon Tu-hwan.

It is beyond our imagination that his incident was committed by only a few bank employees, and was covered up for such a long period of time under circumstances in which traitor Chon Tu-hwan noisily talked about the elimination of injustice and corruption, realization of a just society, and so forth.

Long ago, the people knew that corruption had taken place in the Yongdong Development Promotion Company. However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique attempted to hush this up. As he could no longer cover up the case, he began a so-called prosecutor's investigation and is craftily attempting to impute the crimes to only a few low-class people.

However, Chon Tu-hwan can never conceal his filthy nature as the ringleader of corruption and injustice, just as one cannot hide everything in one's bag.

This large-scale swindling incident involving the Yongdong Development Promotion Company and Sinhan Cast Iron Company, which occurred just after the Myongsong Group's financial scandal, shows once again what false and whopping lies are the remarks on the elimination of unjust psychology and corruption, expulsion of irrationality, and realization of just society that traitor Chon Tu-hwan noisily makes.

As is shown in South Korea, injustice and corruption are indispensable products of the structural evil of society in colonial south Korea and of the corrupt trend of the mammonish age. The headquarters of injustice and corruption is Chongwadae and its ringleader is none other than traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Nevertheless, he raved that injustice and corruption are no longer acceptable, our society is by no means corrupt, and so forth. Can there be a more shameless man in the world than him?

As the proverb that downstream can be clear only when it is clean up stream, as long as Chon Tu-hwan, who adopts injustice and corruption as his profession, remains in the presidency and as long as the corrupt political system in which power is everything is in force, injustice and corruption will never disappear from this land.

Rather than disappearing, these are becoming larger in scale and more intellectual. In order to eliminate injustice and corruption from this land, the political climate in South Korea causing such injustice and corruption should be reformed and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader of power-backed injustice and corruption who is committing them one after another while noisily raving about their elimination, should be expelled from power.

NODONG SINMUN FLAYS NAKASONE'S POPULARITY IN U.S.

SK271043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1208 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- The higher the popularity of Nakasone in the United States, the bigger the damages done to the Japanese people's dignity and interest and the greater their uneasiness and apprehensions. Such popularity is by no means honorable, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today.

Nakasone was flurried and embarrassed some time ago when a U.S. correspondent asked him: "You are popular in the United States and the White House, Mr. Prime Minister. But, doesn't it place you at a disadvantage within Japan? commenting on this, the paper says:

Nakasone enjoys popularity in the White House because he defends the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, as he would his own affairs, and readily responds to Reagan's request for carrying it into practice. To take for example the "defence of the sea route" and "blockade of international straits," the keynote of the military cooperation demanded of Japan by the United States, Nakasone voluntarily requested the United States to assign this duty to Japan when he visited the U.S. the capacity of the director of the Japan Defence Agency ten years ago.

While visiting the United States in January, he talked to Reagan about Japan-U.S. "alliance" and "common destiny," which none of his predecessors had ventured to utter, and vowed to turn Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" for the United States.

In compliance with the demand of the U.S. Asian strategy, he is stepping up arms buildup and war preparations by sharply raising military expenditure while cutting overall appropriations for social measures, after laying down a line of making Japan "a military power."

The U.S. imperialists can hardly find "a helper" serving the United States so faithfully as Nakasone, braving the fierce fire from public opinion.

It is a dangerous act leading Japan to destruction for the Nakasone cabinet to persist in subservience to the United States and war policy, turning a deaf ear to the demand of the Japanese people.

REPORTAGE ON NONALIGNED MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

Report on 2d-Day Session

SK260421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA) -- The second-day session of the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries took place on September 25 at the People's Palace of Culture. Delegates of 24 countries, fighting organisations and international organisations made speeches on the agenda items.

Speakers extended sincere thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for having made arrangements for the holding of the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries in Pyongyang. They expressed the belief that the conference would discuss concrete problems to lay a solid foundation for cooperation among the non-aligned countries in the fields of education and culture, eliminate illiteracy, improve the quality of education and develop national culture, and proposed measures for this.

The conference continues.

Speeches Given 2d Day

SK260430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA) -- Delegates of various countries, fighting organisations and international organisations spoke at the second-day session of the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries in Pyongyang on September 25.

Speakers expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for showing great concern for the successful holding of the conference.

Minister of education and head of the Afghan delegation Abdul Samad Qayomi said: Illiteracy is the biggest stumbling block on the path of development. As a top priority, therefore, the Afghan Government launched a country-wide campaign against illiteracy.

He said that education should help all people know well about the problems arising in preserving and consolidating peace, the problems of human rights, self-determination, independence and freedom and problems of liquidation of colonialism, racism.

Minister of revolutionary culture and art and head of the Malagasy delegation Rabeshala said that the great success achieved by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the educational and cultural domains is a result of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In Madagascar education had served to train servants of the colonialists in the period of the colonial rule, but new education and culture have been built thanks to the founding of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar after the independence, she said.

Noting that today the member nations of the Non-aligned Movement are faced with urgent problems which should be solved at an early date in various domains, the speaker stressed: We should denounce the imperialist policy of aggression and all manner of injustice, defend the rights of people and dismantle foreign military bases.

Minister of education and head of the Bangladesh delegation A. Majid Khan said: Our strict adherence to the principles of the Non-aligned Movement is of primary importance in strengthening our cultural and educational systems. We have striven hard in the past to safeguard and promote the principles and objectives of the movement. We shall continue to do so in the future.

He further said: Today the government and people of Bangladesh are engaged in recasting the system of education inherited from the colonial days and build a people's oriented system.

Minister of higher education and scientific research and head of the Togolese delegation Aissah Agbetra said that the strategy of the Togolese Government and party in the building of culture is to totally survey and grasp the nation's cultural relics and develop them and referred to the efforts made by the Togolese Government in the educational and cultural domains. The speaker stressed that the great leader President Kim Il-song who places man in the centre of the revolution and construction is directing great attention to the school education which is conducive to the work for the eternal prosperity of the country.

Minister of state for education, culture and social welfare and head of the Indian delegation Shila Kaul said: The Indian educational policy emerged from the struggle for freedom from colonial rule. We are implementing various programmes so that our youths may be trained to become soldiers in the cause of peace and knowledge. We want our youth to be creative so they would be able to participate in shaping the future.

We are convinced that a deeper seeking of collective self-reliance on the part of the non-aligned and other developing countries will develop education and culture, she said.

Noting that various important cooperation plans can be worked out among non-aligned and other developing countries, the speaker suggested a programme to promote a series of workshops of eminent writers, artists, internationalists, scientists, philosophers, technologists and experts with a purpose to pool together the results of studies which would be brought to the notice of educationists and teachers.

I suggest that we should begin to prepare from now a major programme of a special "meet" in 1985 of the youths of the non-aligned and other developing countries, she said.

Minister of education and head of the Vietnamese delegation Nguyen Thi Binh stressed that they know well about the dazzling successes achieved by the Korean people in all domains, educational and cultural fields in particular, under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and respected President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people. These successes become a priceless experience and source of encouragement for all of us, she noted.

Noting that education and culture are weapons for safeguarding peace, defending national independence and promoting the social progress, the speaker referred to the successes of Vietnam in educational and cultural domains.

Vice-minister of culture and art and deputy head of the DPRK delegation Chang Chol said: The Government of the DPRK has held the immortal Chuche idea authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its ideo-theoretical and methodological compass in the building of education and culture and inherited and developed in an all-round way our party's revolutionary educational and cultural traditions built in the severe crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. As a result, a large flower garden of chuche education has been laid out in our country and our people have greeted a heyday of brilliantly efflorescing and developing literature and art.

He further said: We consider it important to actively encourage the work of organizing international symposiums and study tours aimed at exchanging the experiences gained in solving the urgent problems arising in the developing countries including the work for eradication of illiteracy and overall reinforcement of the compulsory primary education in the field of education and for establishment and improvement of the system of national education, and of jointly organizing short courses for training teachers.

We also consider that regular organisation of the national art festivals and film festivals with the participation of all the non-aligned and other developing countries is a great method for strengthening the cooperation and exchanges in the cultural fields and for accelerating the efflorescence and development of culture.

It will be also a good way for strengthening international cooperation for the developing countries to organize regional study centres for introducing the positive experiences in the education and culture and for jointly studying the theoretical and practical matters arising in the building of national education and cultural and exchange specialists in the fields of education and culture.

Minister of state for culture and head of the Egyptian delegation Mohamed Abdel Hamid Radwan said that one of the important methods for solidarity among people is to strengthen interchange of science and technique and culture and dwelt on the efforts directed by Egypt to the preservation of cultural heritage and monuments.

The speaker submitted to the conference the problems for undertaking concrete short and long term joint cultural projects on the part of mutually cooperating countries, the projects such as series of books and artistic products and the projects for consolidating cultural exchange in all forms in order to create an awareness of the diversified cultural heritage of the peoples of non-aligned world.

More on 2d-Day Speeches

SK260951 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA) -- Delegates of various countries, fighting organisations and international organisations spoke at the second-day session of the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries in Pyongyang on September 25.

Speakers extended thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for showing deep concern for the success of the conference.

Minister for Justice and head of the Malian delegation IssaONGOIBA said:

It was only after the national independence that Mali could enforce the policy to develop a genuine national culture. The Malian Government took various steps to inherit and develop the heritage of national culture and make broad segments of people participate actively in the creation of culture and art.

He said that in Mali after the enforcement of the educational reform in 1962 many schools at all levels were built throughout the country and national cadres are trained, and introduced experiences gained in this course.

Director of the Federal Administration for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation and head of the Yugoslav Delegation Miljenko Zrelec said the movement of non-alignment lays particular emphasis on cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of education and culture.

We all should realize the problems and potentials of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of education and culture in all their dimensions and should transmit with resoluteness and creative ability, our aspirations into joint actions in the service of the set objectives.

Referring to the successes in educational work of his country, he said that the cooperation in the fields of education and culture is of utmost importance for implementing the great aim put up by the Non-aligned Movement.

Ambassador to Korea and head of the Indonesian delegation R. Junjuran Kusumaharja said the Indonesian national education is based on "Pancasila" and introduced the successes of Indonesia in education. He noted that the Government of Indonesia does not preclude educational and cultural cooperation with other countries, as long as it is conducted in a balanced manner and for mutual understanding and benefit.

Minister of Education and Training and head of the Romanian delegation Ion Teoreanu said: Romania takes practical steps to strengthen cooperation among other countries in scientific, educational and cultural domains. And Romania will in the future develop further cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of science, education and culture. He expressed the belief that the conference will adopt most important and valuable resolutions to strengthen cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in these fields.

Vice-Minister of Education and head of the Cuban delegation Jorge Gonzalez Corona said: The role of education and culture is very great in the struggle against imperialism and for world peace. The nonaligned countries should strengthen mutual cooperation in the work for the development of education and culture. He noted that today Cuba has laid a firm foundation to develop socialist culture, culture for people. Cuba will actively struggle against the cultural infiltration and subjugation of the imperialists and join in the efforts of non-aligned and developing countries for the development of education and culture.

Minister of Education, Culture and Information and head of the Seychelles delegation James A. Michel said: The achievements of the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are remarkable and unique. These achievements are concrete examples showing how the correct principles of education and culture can be used as a key to total liberation, national reconstruction and development.

Pointing to the educational policy in Seychelles, he noted that she enforces the nine-year compulsory education for all children in different regions and directs particular efforts to mother tongue. He stressed the need for the non-aligned countries to further strengthen mutual cooperation in education and culture and pointed to measures to strengthen cooperation.

Secretary of the World Federation of Teachers' Unions and head of its delegation Dimitriy Turchaninov said: In order to realise the democratisation of education all children and young people should be educated equally regardless of their social status. Our first and foremost task is to frustrate the attempt of the imperialists to benumb the people and new generation in the developing countries to perpetuate their domination and exploitation.

The World Federation of Teachers' Unions will always strengthen fraternal and just cooperation among all countries with the same aim and aspiration.

A member of the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa said: The achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the field of science, technology and culture are in great part due to the fact that the Korean people have consolidated their political independence and attained the economic self-reliance that offer them the opportunity to choose their own course in history.

The educational program of the African National Congress of South Africa takes it as its content to educate the people to wage the national liberation struggle and bring them up to carry out their assignments well after political independence and give all people education in disregard of sex and religion.

By taking effective steps the conference should inspire the world people's struggle to smash the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war and achieve national independence and progress.

Last of 2d-Day Speeches

SK261223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA) -- Delegates of various countries, fighting organisations and international organisations spoke at the second-day session of the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries in Pyongyang on September 25.

Speakers extended thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for showing great concern for the success of the conference.

Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Pyongyang and delegate of the SPLAJ 'abd al-Magid Kashkusha said that the conference would be of great importance in smashing the attempt of the imperialists to obliterate the people's culture. The imperialists, colonialists and racists try to obliterate the weak nations not only physically but also in national culture, he said.

He said it is necessary at the current conference to find ways to overcome difficulties in developing education and culture and work out a new strategy. He noted that the great September first revolution brought about social changes and opened up the road of building a new society in Libya.

Minister of Education and Culture and head of the Zimbabwean delegation Dzingai Mutumbuka said that the idea of the great leader comrade President Kim Il-song constitutes a guiding compass in working out an educational policy.

In Zimbabwe educational work is being developed to make people fully play their role as the master of their destinies on the principle of the chuche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything, he said.

We call for cultural cooperation on a semi-regional, regional and world-wide scale, he said, and stressed: We can exchange more and win victory if we jointly struggle against the enemy's machinations.

Saying that the reunification of Korea is a very urgent problem, he emphasized that all countries should fully support the policy of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song.

Colombian Ambassador to the Soviet Union and head of the Colombian delegation Lopez Gomez said that the attendants of the conference should actively support the struggle for creating new economic conditions and regard it as a noble work of our time for finding the possibility of developing education in the spirit of non-alignment.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should actively wage in unity the struggle for creating new economic conditions and regard it as a noble work of our time to conduct education for progress and justice.

Director of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Civil Education and head of the Congolese delegation Bakoula Youssouf said that he was deeply impressed by the successes of the Korean people in developing education and culture on progressive and democratic principles. Their successes are the result of the correct policy and energetic guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, he noted. He expressed the belief that the conference will greatly contribute to the exchange of experiences of non-aligned and other developing countries in education and culture and to the formulation of new measures for solution.

Secretary of State for culture and head of the Angolan delegation Boaventura da Silva Cardoso said: In Angola education is being developed under the unitary system. This is an important factor in training fully prepared men of a new type needed for socialist construction.

He said that in Angola the struggle for the development of education and culture serving the people will continue and the people will win in this struggle.

Vice-Minister of education and head of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Abd al-Wahid Abdullah Obad said that the non-aligned and other developing countries should oppose the imperialist ideas forcing subjugation and domination and build a strong basis of progressive and national education and culture.

Cooperation should be strengthened among them and experiences be widely exchanged so as to provide possibilities of giving education to all people, he noted.

Delegate of the League of Arab States Samir Mansouri said that the first and foremost task facing the developing countries is to train useful cadres and educated and learned people for the building of a civilized society and pointed to the need to develop national education and national culture in these countries.

He called upon the current historic conference to put an immediate end to the Jewish educational and cultural infiltration into the Arab states.

We support all the efforts of the Korean people to achieve the independent reunification of the country free from any alien interference, he stressed.

Minister of higher education and scientific research and head of the Rwandan delegation Andre Ntagerura said that the Rwandan Government recognizes the need to establish action programs for the education of the people, discovery, preservation, protection and dissemination of the heritage of culture, artistic and intellectual creation, training of intellectuals, development of national language and cultural cooperation.

He said that manysided regional and international cooperation should be strengthened in cultural domain. As North-South cooperation cannot solve all **problems** arising in educational domain of the developing countries, manysided South-South cooperation should be strengthened, he pointed out.

Kim Il-song Receives Delegates

SK270108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 26 received delegates of various countries to the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries.

Present on the occasion were heads of 95 delegations and delegates from 75 countries and fighting organisations and 20 international organisations.

Also present were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki and Hwang Chang-yop, Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok and Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol.

The heads of delegations and delegates extended thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for his great contributions to the development and strengthening of the Non-aligned Movement and for his deep care and solicitude for the successful holding of the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly greeted the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries and had friendly conversations with the heads of delegations and delegates. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with them.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK270430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of September 26 in honour of participants in the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with the heads of delegations of various countries, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed him with stormy applause. The national anthem of our country was played at the banquet.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet.

Mamadi Keita, minister of superior education and scientific research and head of the party and government delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, also made a speech on behalf of delegations of various countries attending the conference.

Present at the banquet were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki and Hwang Chang-yop, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, the DPRK delegation headed by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Educational Commission, and personages concerned.

Invited to the banquet were 95 delegations and delegates from 75 countries and fighting organisations and 20 international organisations.

The attendants raised glasses to the brilliant success of non-aligned and developing countries in the development of national culture, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the friendship and solidarity among the peoples of all the newly emerging countries and to the development and strengthening of the Non-aligned Movement. The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK270030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2323 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a grand banquet this evening in honor of the attendants of the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries now open here and made a speech under the headline "Let Non-aligned and Developing Countries Build National Culture Under the Banner of Independence and Sovereignty." Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed ministers of education and culture of different countries of the world and foreign guests, comrades and friends:

The first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries, which represents the newly-emerging people's noble idea of independence and sovereignty, opened magnificently, rousing great expectations and interest among the progressive people and men of culture throughout the world.

Our people are very happy that their capital city of Pyongyang has become the venue of the first historic international conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries, which is to seek out effective ways and means to develop education and culture, a highly important and urgent matter for the peoples of newly-emerging countries in building a new society.

I would like to offer a warm welcome to the ministers of education and culture of different countries, the delegates from international organizations and all the foreign guests attending the meeting, and I wish it a splendid success from the bottom of my heart.

It is a tremendous significance that the ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and developing countries heading for Chajusong (Independence -- tr.) get together to share their successes and experiences in the work of education and culture and discuss measures and ways and means to develop exchange and cooperation in these fields. This conference will be an important occasion to encourage the peoples of newly-emerging countries in their struggle to advance education, culture and art and build an independent new society and will contribute greatly to strengthening the Non-aligned Movement and realizing global independence.

Comrades and friends, today the peoples of non-aligned and developing countries are confronted with the sacred task of consolidating their national independence, defending national sovereignty and building a free and prosperous new society. If they are to build an independent new society successfully, the newly-merging peoples must direct many efforts to the development of national culture.

The development of culture is a very important undertaking which trains people into powerful social beings and civilizes nations. Culture is a major criterion which characterizes a nation, and the nation advances precisely through the development of its culture. Only when education is improved and culture and art developed to train people, the masters of society, into independent and creative beings, can social progress be accelerated and the prosperity of a country and nation achieved.

Developing national culture is all the more urgent for the newly-emerging countries which have won national independence by freeing themselves from imperialist colonial subjugation, and embarked upon the road of building a new society. In the past these peoples were far removed from modern civilization because of the imperialist policy of obliterating other nations' culture and keeping them in ignorance. Unless the newly-emerging countries get rid of the cultural backwardness left over from the old society and build new national culture, they will be unable to extricate themselves from the backward state and become completely independent and sovereign.

Education is an important work on which depend the success in the building of a new society and the future destiny of a nation. The construction of a new society to attain the grandeur and progress of a country and the prosperity of the nation should begin with the education of the people who undertake the cause.

If they are to develop education properly, the newly-emerging countries must wipe out the remnants of imperialist colonial slave education and democratize education. Non-aligned and developing countries should completely abolish the reactionary systems of slave education set up by imperialists and should establish a new democratic educational system. In this way they will develop national education as required by the new society under construction and pave a wide avenue which will offer all members of society free access to education.

The most urgent problem that must be solved by the newly-emerging countries in their educational work is to train native cadres well to meet their own demands for cadres in building a new society. Cadres decide everything. Competent native cadres are indispensable to state administration, construction of independent national economies, development of science, culture and art and to the strengthening of national defences. The newly-emerging countries will have to devote national efforts to the training of native cadres and produce a large number of them on their own for state administration, economic management, education and culture, military and all other affairs.

Knowledge is precisely man's creative ability. Therefore, if the working masses are to be made builders of a new society, the level of their knowledge should be drastically raised. The newly-emerging countries should develop adult education in keeping with their own specific conditions to wipe out illiteracy, the legacy of old society, as soon as possible, and raise the working people's standard of knowledge as a whole. In this way, the people will play their role satisfactorily in building a new society. The newly-emerging countries should also intensify the education of their younger generations to train them to be competent workers who will shoulder the future of their countries and nations.

Progressive culture and art are a powerful means of equipping people with advanced ideas, educating them in noble morality and beautiful sentiments and encouraging them to the struggle to build a new society.

Non-aligned and developing countries should develop sound national culture and art by firmly adhering to the line of building revolutionary national culture.

What is of particular importance for the newly-emerging nations in developing progressive national culture and art is to reject the tendency to return to the past and national nihilism in the field of culture and combat the infiltration of imperialist culture.

In cultural development, both the tendency to return to the past, to revive outdated and reactionary elements and national nihilism which denies the traditions and heritages of national culture, hamper the creative development of national culture and obstruct the preservation of national *chuche* character. Genuine national culture and art can be created and developed continuously only by preserving the peculiar traditions and excellent heritages of national culture and advancing them to cater to modern aesthetic tastes and the requirements of the times.

The reactionary culture of imperialism is a mental narcotic which corrodes the sound ideological consciousness of people and paralyses their fighting will; it is a poison which obliterates the culture of the newly-emerging nations. The newly-emerging countries should strictly guard against the infiltration of the corrupt, reactionary culture of all hues spread by imperialists and must never tolerate its slightest elements in all spheres of culture and art.

For the flowering of genuine national culture, non-aligned and developing countries should thoroughly establish *chuche* in cultural development.

The genuine national culture which the newly-emerging countries are to build today is a *chuche* culture, a culture based on *chuche*. The *chuche* culture means a culture which accords with the characteristics of one's nation and with the interests of the revolution in one's own country, a culture which is created and enjoyed by the masses of the people.

Each country has different conditions and circumstances of cultural development and the peoples have their own peculiar national characteristics. Therefore, the national culture of a country should be developed in its own way to conform with its specific conditions and the sentiments of its people. The newly-emerging countries should create revolutionary culture suited to their national features by drawing on the wisdom and talent of their own peoples and enable them to enjoy all the cultural wealth to their hearts' content.

If non-aligned and developing countries are to rapidly develop their national education and national culture and art, they should strengthen international exchange and cooperation in these fields.

The newly-emerging countries have a long history and excellent cultural traditions, from old times Asian, African and Latin American peoples have developed their brilliant national culture with their extraordinary talent and diligent creative activities and greatly contributed to the cultural development of mankind. Numerous cultural remains and relics in Asia, Africa and Latin America which represent ancient culture, clearly show the sagacity and talent of the peoples in these areas who brilliantly decorated the treasure-house of human culture. The cultural backwardness of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries in recent ages is not because they are "inferior nations". This is the evil consequence of the barbarous colonial rule of imperialism and its viscious policy of obliterating national culture.

The newly-emerging peoples have achieved many successes in advancing their national education and national culture and art since they embarked upon the need of creating a new life after shaking off the colonial yoke of imperialism. The newly-emerging countries will make still greater achievements in the building of their national culture if they effect active exchange and close cooperation on the basis of their successes.

Through various methods such as seminars and short training courses, these countries should share and widely generalize their successes and experiences gained in developing national education and national culture and art; they should exchange many delegations of teachers, experts and scholars as well as art troupes and sports teams, and cooperate in training native cadres and in building up educational and cultural facilities. We deem it necessary to regularly arrange art and sports festivals among the newly-emerging nations.

It is an inspiring success that in the past an action programme was drawn up for cooperation in educational and cultural fields and the non-aligned coordinating nations in the educational and cultural fields were designated thanks to the joint efforts of the non-aligned and developing countries. The newly-emerging countries should jointly seek ways and means of putting into practice various measures for educational and cultural cooperation and take active steps to realize it as soon as practicable.

Comrades and friends, under the correct leadership of the Worker's Party of Korea and the government of the republic our people have scored splendid successes and gained valuable experiences in the building of national culture.

In the past our country was culturally backward owing to Japanese imperialist policy of obliterating our national culture. Immediately after liberation it had very few cadres of its own and the overwhelming majority of the population were illiterate. Unless this cultural lag was done away with as soon as possible, no problem arising in the building of a new society would be solved correctly.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the republic put forward the cultural revolution as an important task in building a new society and directed great efforts to the development of national education and national culture and art.

Our party and the government of the republic consistently adhered to the principle of keeping education well ahead of all other work in the building of a new society. Despite the extremely difficult situation in the country, we spared nothing for educational work, and in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War which would decide the destiny of the country we did not suspend this work even a moment.

As the revolution and construction progressed and the nation's economic foundations were consolidated, we introduced compulsory primary education and compulsory secondary education step by step. Universal eleven-year compulsory education is in force at present. In our country today all the younger generation are enrolled in this educational system and receive complete secondary general education without paying a single penny until they reach the working age, and are growing up to be dependable builders of socialism and communism. Along with educating the new generation, we have the working people enroll themselves in definite educational systems and study while on the job to steadily improve their cultural and technological attainments.

Thanks to the popular educational policy pursued by our party and the government of the republic, our country has become a "land of learning", a "land of education" where everybody, young and old, learns and develops.

Remarkable progress has been made in our higher education today, thus completely solving the question of Korean cadres posed as such a difficult problem in the building of a new country immediately after liberation. Our country which had not a single institute of higher learning before liberation, has more than 180 universities now, and we have already trained a large army of technicians and specialists 1.2 million strong. In our country, all the state and economic bodies, scientific and cultural establishments, factories, enterprises and cooperative farms are admirably run by the cadres we have trained by ourselves after liberation, and the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- are being vigorously promoted.

Great is our success in educational work, and still brighter is our prospect. At the moment our country is making preparations for enforcing compulsory collegiate education in accordance with the policy of intellectualizing the whole of society proposed by the Workers' Party of Korea at its sixth congress. When this compulsory education is put into force, all members of our society will receive university education and become comprehensively developed people of a communist type. Then the difference between the mental and physical work, the leftover from the old society, will disappear and complete social equality will be realized in the work of the people.

Thanks to the correct literary and art policy of our party and the government of the republic, our national culture and art are blossoming out in brilliance.

Our culture and art are chuche-oriented and socialist -- national in form and socialist in content. They fulfil their mission admirably as a weapon which provides revolutionary education for the working people and inspires them to creative labour and the building of a new life, opening up a new plane in socialist culture and art. Today our country is in the heyday of culture and art which is unprecedented in our people's history of 5,000 years.

Our experience graphically proves that even a culturally backward country can achieve a great success in developing education, culture and art, if it maps out a correct policy of building national culture and implements it thoroughly, adhering firmly to an independent stand.

Comrades and friends, U.S. and other imperialists are now ceaselessly perpetrating aggressions and interventions against the newly-emerging nations and craftily manoeuvring to divide and soften up the Non-aligned Movement. Because of their manoeuvres this movement is undergoing trials, and the struggle of the newly-emerging peoples to build a new society is beset with many difficulties.

The present situation urgently demands that we thwart the imperialist moves for aggression and division and further intensify the Non-aligned Movement.

The basic guarantee for developing the Non-aligned Movement lies in the member nations' firm adherence to chajusong, close unity and cooperation. Non-aligned countries should continue to hold high the revolutionary banner of independence against imperialism and increase their political cohesion and positively develop their economic and cultural cooperation.

Non-aligned and all other newly-emerging peoples should closely knit their fighting ranks against imperialism and for independence and carry on the vigorous struggle in concert, so as to frustrate the aggressive and divisive activities of imperialists, firmly defend their national sovereignty and successfully realize the cause of global independence.

It is an invariable foreign policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to observe the principles and ideas of the Non-aligned Movement and strive to strengthen and advance this movement. As in the past, so also in the future, the government of our republic will closely unite and work together with the fellow non-aligned nations and vigorously struggle to reinforce the Non-aligned Movement under the banner of independence, friendship and peace. The government of our republic will make every effort to strengthen cooperation among the newly-emerging countries for the development of national education and national culture and art and faithfully fulfill its responsibilities and duties in these spheres.

I am firmly convinced that the first conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries will succeed and achieve good results as wished and expected by all newly-emerging peoples and men of culture.

Sincerely wishing you fresh success in your devoted cause of development of national education and national culture and art, I would like to propose a toast: To a brilliant success in developing the national culture of non-aligned and developing countries, to friendship and solidarity among the peoples of all newly-emerging countries, to the strengthening and development of the Non-aligned Movement, to the health of the ministers of education and culture of various countries, delegates of international organizations and all foreign guests attending the conference and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

KANG SONG-SAN ATTENDS FUNERAL OF KIM IL-TAE

SK272243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- A funeral of the late Comrade Kim Il-tae, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and member of its Standing Committee and president of the Academy of Sciences, was held in Pyongyang on September 27.

It was attended by Comrades Kang Song-san, Kim Hwan, Chong Chun-ki and Hwang Chang-yop and members of the funeral committee, the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased.

At ten in the morning members of the funeral committee carried out the coffin. A parting ceremony was held at the grave.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki made a speech at the ceremony.

When the coffin of the late Comrade Kim Il-tae was placed in the grave, the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased, members of the funeral committee and mourners, unable to repress their sorrow, observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased. Although Comrade Kim Il-tae departed, his exploits for our party and people will remain long.

BRIEFS

MOVIE DELEGATION TO USSR -- Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- A Korean movie delegation headed by Kim Myong-ho, vice-director of the General Film Bureau of the Ministry of Culture and Art, and a Korean movie delegation headed by Choe Yong-chin, deputy editor-in-chief of the Korean Scenarists House, left Pyongyang on September 7 respectively for the Soviet Union and Tunisia. A Jilin provincial friendship delegation of China headed by Yu Shoulin, vice-governor of the Jilin Provincial People's Government of China, arrived in Hyesan to visit Yanggang Province. Antony Mendez, chairman of the Mendez Companies of London, Canada and Singapore, a delegation of the Chookit Company of Thailand headed by Qiu Chaoming, general director of the company, a delegation of the Jakob Konig Company of Austria headed by Peter Konig, president of the company, and M.W. Barakat, director of the electrical and heavy machine-building company of Syria, also arrived in Pyongyang same day. Helene Vedrine, professor at Paris University No 1 of France, left for home yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 8 Sep 83 SK]

REPORTAGE ON YI POM-SOK'S MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

Talks With India's Gandhi

SK280231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] New York, Sept 27 (YONHAP) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said all of the world's nations, as well as the United Nations, should exert their utmost effort to prevent the recurrence of an incident similar to that of the Korean Air Lines (KAL) passenger plane shot down by the Soviet Union Sept 1.

In a 20-minute meeting with South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok at the Hemsley Palace Hotel here Tuesday, the leader of the Non-aligned Movement also expressed her condolences to the families of the victims on the downed KAL Flight 007.

Gandhi and Yi, who had served as Korean ambassador to India, are in New York to attend the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

They also conferred on the scheduled state visit of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan to India Oct. 11-14, and other matters of common concerns between the two countries.

Gandhi said she awaits Chon's visit "with great expectations," and indicated that she would work for a successful inter-Korean dialogue.

Meeting With Japan's Abe

SK280515 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe met here, Tuesday to discuss the Korean airliner incident and agreed that South Korea, Japan and the United States should continue to cooperate closely in dealing with the aftermath of the Sept. 1 Soviet downing of the Korean aircraft, South Korean diplomats said. The agreement came during a luncheon meeting between the two foreign ministers at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel here. Yi and Abe are in New York City to attend the ongoing U.N. General Assembly meeting.

Abe said the Soviet downing of the Korean Air Lines 007 with 269 "innocent" people aboard is "indefensible on any pretext." He assured his Korean counterpart that Japan will "cooperate closely" with South Korea to probe into the true nature of the incident and prevent the recurrence of similar happenings, the diplomats said.

Yi thanked the Japanese Government for its cooperation in dealing with the incident, including its support at the United Nations Security Council convened earlier this month to debate the airliner tragedy.

Yi told Abe that South Korea will consult its friends, including Japan, on whether to raise the Korean Air Lines incident at the current U.N. General Assembly after the International Civil Aviation Organization completes its ongoing investigation of the matter, the diplomats said. He had reached a similar agreement during this meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Monday.

On Tuesday, Yi also met with the foreign ministers of Indonesia, Belgium, Iraq and Jorge Illueca, president of the current U.N. General Assembly. Illueca pledged his support to the Korean minister should the KAL incident be brought up for debate before the General Assembly, the diplomats said.

CHON PLAYS NORTH FOR SUPPORTING USSR ALLEGATIONS

SK280617 Seoul YONHAP in English 0606 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday lashed out at North Korea for echoing Soviet allegations in its overdue reporting of the Sept. 1 Soviet downing of the Korean Air Lines jetliner, and said the act betrayed the so-called *chuche* (self-reliance) philosophy of North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

In remarks at a luncheon he gave at his residence for members of the (presidential) Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification policy, Chon said the North Korean report reflected the "barbarity of a regime basking in the worship of violence," and proved that North Korea is planning a scheme "even more atrocious" than the KAL incident. The South Korean leader often has accused the North Korean leadership of planning to trigger another war.

More than three weeks after the Soviets shot down the South Korean passenger plane with 269 people aboard, North Korea reported the incident for the first time through its state-owned radio network. The report echoed the Soviet allegation that the plane was on a spy mission. "What makes us more indignant is the fact that our brethren in North Korea cannot share our anger and sorrow over this tragedy...because they are not kept informed about what is happening in the outside world," Chon said. "We urge the North Korean leadership to free their citizens from the chains of slavery...so they can share our sorrows as fellow Koreans."

CHON RECEIVES ASTA DELEGATES, DENOUNCES SOVIETS

SK271244 Seoul YONHAP in English 1215 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday said that the Soviet's shooting down of a Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 passenger plane with 269 persons aboard on Sept. 1 was a brutal act of trampling on the right of people to travel abroad in safety, and that the protection of this right was one of the objects in setting up the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA).

Chon made the remarks at a tea party given for a group of 53 foreign delegates to the 53rd world travel congress of the ASTA at the presidential mansion Chongwadae.

Noting that the Soviet action was a brutality infringing upon human conscience and morality, Chon expressed his appreciation to the delegates for adopting a seven-point resolution denouncing the Soviet Union for downing the unarmed KAL jetliner.

The president also said: "It is meaningful to hold the ASTA world congress, called an Olympics of tourism, in Seoul at a time when the nation is exerting every effort to prepare perfectly for the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 summer Olympiad, both scheduled for Seoul." He also said that "we can improve mutual understanding among nations and contribute to world peace through tourism despite differences in ideology, religion, race and culture."

In a reply, ASTA Chairman William Hunt said: "We are deeply impressed by the finest Korean tourism and accommodation facilities, and the hospitality showed by Korean people."

The ASTA world travel congress was opened in Seoul Sunday with more than 6,000 delegates attending. On the second-day of the ASTA meeting held at the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center, the delegates adopted the resolution condemning the Soviet Union and expressing full support for the policies of the U.S. Government.

SWISS IPU DELEGATES TO SUBMIT RESOLUTION ON KAL

SK280122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Geneva (YONHAP) -- The Soviet downing of a KAL plane will be denounced at the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) conference opening in Seoul next week. Reliable sources said Tuesday that the Swiss delegation to the Seoul IPU conference plans to submit a resolution which will censure the Soviet Union for its brutal act of shooting down the passenger airliner. They said that the Swiss lawmakers handed to the IPU Secretariat here a draft resolution two weeks ago.

A spokesman for the IPU Secretariat said he could not rule out a possibility that delegations of other participating countries would put forth similar resolutions.

The draft resolution points out that the Soviet act violates the 1944 Chicago Convention and, at the same time, infringes upon basic human rights, the sources said. It also urges the Soviet Union to respond to a call for reparations for the KAL manhap and asks all countries of the world to take proper steps to secure safe passage of civilian airliners. A total of eight Swiss legislators will participate in the Seoul IPU conference.

IOC PRESIDENT ENDS TALKS ON OLYMPIC PREPARATIONS

SK271231 Seoul YONHAP in English 1209 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) -- A mutually acceptable agreement on the sales of TV rights for the 1988 Seoul Olympics has been made between the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC), IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch said Tuesday. In a news conference at the airport shortly before his departure of Korea, Samaranch said that he and SLOOC officials reached a "positive agreement." He did not elaborate, however. Winding up his four-day visit here, Samaranch said that details of the agreement will be made public in an IOC Executive Committee meeting to be held in Lausanne, Switzerland, in November.

SLOOC President No Tae-u, who was also at the news conference, said that they reached a satisfactory agreement on the matter. He did not go into details, either.

Praising Seoul's preparations for the Olympics, Samaranch said he was sure that Korea will be able to hold the Olympics successfully. The IOC president reaffirmed his committee's desire to extend every support to Korea in hosting the Olympiad, including financial aid for training games officials and international judges. He further expressed the hope of visiting Korea again before the Olympics in 1988.

Samaranch said that he was convinced that the Los Angeles Olympics next year will be staged successfully with the participation of some 140 countries although relations between the East and the West have deteriorated since the Sept. 1 Korean Air Lines (KAL) incident. He left for Spain Tuesday afternoon.

HANGUK ILBO VIEWS ASSEMBLY PREPARATIONS FOR IPU

SK240800 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 24 Sep 83 p 2

[From column "Political Scene"]

[Text] With the Seoul congress of the IPU 10 days away, the National Assembly got down to full-scale preparations starting with a luncheon on 23 September Assemblyman Kwon Chong-tal, chief of the South Korean delegation, and 29 other members of the delegation.

Following a rehearsal [of scheduled activities] on 25 September, the National Assembly on 26 September will hear a comprehensive situation report on the preparations, and with it, will embark on publicity activities at home and abroad, Kwon, the chief delegate, explained. Asked about participation of the Soviet Union and other communist bloc nations, however, the relevant personnel consistently offered no comment.

Chief Delegate Kwon, who is also chairman of the organizing committee of the congress, remained busy at his Assembly office late into the evening on 21 September, the Chusok holiday, personally directing the preparation work. And on 23 September, he directed National Assembly Secretariat Chief U Pyong-kyu to check the hotel rooms where the delegates are to stay.

The National Assembly began the work of designating seats in the various conference rooms to be used for the site of IPU conferences, hoisted the flags of participating countries up the flag poles in the square in front of the Assembly building, and stopped serving Korean dishes at the Assembly restaurant in order to get rid of the smell of kimchi.

ARRESTS MADE IN YONGDONG DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL

SK271119 Seoul YONHAP in English 1016 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) -- The prosecution investigating a 211 million dollar financial scandal arrested Yi Pok-ye, 64, chairwoman of Yongdong Development Co., and Yi's 43-year-old son, Kwak Kun-pae, Tuesday in a Buddhist temple in Hapchon some 240 km southeast of Seoul.

Yi and Kwak, president of Yongdong, are key suspects in the massive bank-loan scandal involving Cho-hung Bank, and two local firms -- Yongdong and Sinhan Cast Iron Co., both under Yi's control.

According to an announcement of the Commercial Bank Monday, 11 officials of the bank's central branch in Seoul collaborated with the leaders of the two companies and illegally issued payment guarantees totaling more than 167 billion won (211.4 million U.S. dollars) to the two since February 1980.

Meanwhile, Ko Chun-ho, former general manager of Cho-hung's central branch, and sought by police, gave himself up to police Tuesday. The prosecution said Ko, surrendered at a police box in Hwanchon, since 110 km northeast of Seoul Tuesday afternoon and was sent to Seoul later in the day.

With the three suspects put into investigative custody, all the suspects involved in the scandal are in the prosecution's hands except Pak Chong-ki, deputy manager of Cho-Hung's central branch, and Sinhan President Son Chang-son, both of whom escaped abroad.

Senior prosecutor Kim Tu-hui said that the investigation of the fraud will be accelerated with the arrest of the three key suspects. Kim added, however, that a thorough probe will take quite a time since it is a "very complicated affair although it seems to be simple financial accident."

RADIO MOSCOW, TASS CITED ON REAGAN VOA SPEECH

BK280812 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Radio Moscow reported that President Reagan recently gave a completely demagogic speech over Voice of America in order to hide his warmongering policy. Reagan stated that all proposals put forward by the United States at the Geneva talks were aimed at making it the only side to reduce arms.

President Reagan asserted that the United States is the initiator of nuclear disarmament. This assertion is not true and is only aimed at duping public opinion.

TASS also transmitted a commentary on the U.S. stand, the sole goal of which is to increase the number of U.S. nuclear weapons. The United States wants to attempt to destroy the present balance of weapons. It does not agree to include middle-range nuclear weapons of the NATO countries in this balance.

FURTHER ON HUN SEN AFRICA, USSR VISITS

SPK Report

BK270714 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0507 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK September 26 -- Foreign Minister Hun Sen returned to Phnom Penh Monday morning from visits to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the Republic of Mali and the Soviet Union.

Hun Sen, also member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, had been received by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure. Also in Conakry he had held talks with Camara Damantang, chairman of the Guinean National Assembly and member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party.

In Bamako Hun Sen held talks with the Malian counterpart, A. Blondin Beye, and Mohamed Ag Hammani, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary for external relations of the Executive Committee of the People's Democratic Union.

In Moscow last Tuesday Hun Sen held talks with A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first vice chairman for the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., on questions related to relations between the two countries and on international problems of common concern.

He was welcomed home by Lim Nai, director of the Office of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea; Kong Korm and Dith Mounthy deputy foreign ministers; and other officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Also present at the Pochentong airport were Soviet Ambassador Oleg Bostorin, Lao Ambassador Thongphen Soukhaseng, and Vietnamese Embassy counsellor Nguyen Thao.

Moscow Reportage

For reportage on the visit to Moscow by Foreign Affairs Minister Hun Sen, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 21 September USSR DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

THAI BORDER INTRUSIONS FOR WEEK ENDING 24 SEP

BK270730 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK September 26 -- In the week ended September 24, Thai F-5 fighter planes three times overflowed the areas of Anlung Veng, Ampil and Romiet four to eight kilometres inside Kampuchean waters 211 times from five to 20 miles northwest of the islands of Koh Kong and Koh Tang.

On the ground attacks Thailand made 54 with rocket and mortar fire on the areas of the Preah Vihear temple and Rominh (Preah Vihear), Sre No (Siem Reap-Odder Meanchey), Smat Deng (Pursat), Hills 199, 309 and 225 (Koh Kong), and Khvav, Yeang Dangcum, Poipet, Kop, Mak Hoeun, Bour, Ta Hen, Kompong Ley, Pailin, Samlot, and Ta Sanh (Battambang).

In the same period, Kampuchean border guards put out of action 63 Khmer reactionaries and seized 20 guns.

'KAMPUCHEA' VIEWS THAILAND'S 'CRIMINAL POLICY'

BK271105 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Sep (SPK) -- At China's order, Thailand continues to follow its 8-centuries-old policy of expansion against Kampuchea, according to the latest issue of KAMPUCHEA.

It has even used its own territory for the support and training of the Pol Pot army remnants and other groups of reactionary Khmers, the newspaper reveals and goes on to say that a clandestine radio of Pol Pot has been installed on Thai soil under the supervision of the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok [words indistinct] to the traitors so that they sabotage the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

With China, the United States, and other reactionary forces, [words indistinct] for the presence of the so-called Government of "Democratic Kampuchea" at the United Nations. It pretends to be the protector of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination; but, in reality, it runs counter to this and other fundamental rights of these people.

While claiming "national security," Thailand doubles its hostilities against Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity and has gone as far as changing the position of the border markers at the common border.

The newspaper continues: The white paper recently issued by the Kampuchean Ministry of Foreign Affairs constitutes a colossal denunciation of the hostile policy pursued by Thailand against Kampuchea.

Since its liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot regime, Kampuchea has worked persistently for the establishment of good neighborly relations with other Southeast Asian countries. Toward Thailand, the PRK Government always pursues a policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation with the hope of building a common border of peace and stability.

However, the newspaper stresses, strengthened by the support of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries and of the world's progressive peoples, the Kampuchean people are determined to safeguard their revolutionary gains and frustrate the criminal policy of the Thai authorities.

VIENTIANE RALLY DENOUNCES U.S. FOR KAL INCIDENT

BK270350 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 26 September, several thousand workers from various factories in Vientiane municipality held a mass rally to denounce the U.S. imperialists' trick of using a South Korean Boeing-747 airliner to intrude some 500 km into Soviet airspace. Attending the rally were Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, president of the Lao Committee for the Defense of World Peace; Ki Thoummala, deputy minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry; and a number of high-ranking guests invited to participate in the meeting.

PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR 27 SEP

BK280608 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The LPRP delegation led by Lieutenant General Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Organizational Committee, returned to the capital of Vientiane at noon on 27 September after concluding a 13-day visit to the USSR and attending the conference of party secretaries of the socialist community on international ideological work held in the Soviet Union.

On hand to welcome the delegation at Wattai Airport were General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee, minister of the interior and chief of the LPA General Staff; many deputy ministers; and senior cadres concerned. (Houssak), USSR charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos, was also present at the airport.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT MEETS PRK EDUCATION DELEGATION

BK270618 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] On the morning of 27 September, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a delegation of the PRK Education Ministry led by Education Minister Pen Navouth. The delegation was accompanied by acting Education Minister Professor Bountiam Phitsamai.

Nyuon Phansiphan, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also joined the delegation in paying the courtesy call on the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit expressed a wholehearted welcome to the delegation, whose visit has served to strengthen the relations, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, particularly between the two education ministries. He also hailed the various achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in defending and rebuilding their country as well as in rapidly developing the education work in the PRK since its freedom from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime.

At the same time, Phoumi Vongvichit held talks with Pen Navouth on many issues concerning immediate and long-term cooperation and mutual assistance in the field of education. He wished the delegation's visit fine success.

Pen Navouth expressed thanks to the Lao party and government, particularly to Phoumi Vongvichit for the warm welcome. He further informed the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the education work in the PRK, which is developing daily.

He pledged to do everything together with the fraternal Lao and Vietnamese peoples to defend the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

Pen Navouth and his delegation arrived in the capital of Vientiane on the afternoon of 26 September for an official friendship visit to the LPDR at the invitation of the LPDR Education Ministry. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Professor Bountiam Phitsamai, Deputy Education Minister Phiang Sisoulat, PRK Embassy counselor Chhong Toeng, and some senior cadres of the Education Ministry.

Talks Held

BK280626 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation of the LPDR Education Ministry led by Acting Education Minister Professor Bountiam Phitsamai held talks with the visiting PRK Education Ministry delegation led by Minister Pen Navouth in the capital of Vientiane on the morning of 27 September. The talks were aimed at strengthening the cooperation between the two countries in the field of education for 1983-85. The delegations also talked about the exchange of delegations at various levels, scientific and technical cooperation concerning education, and some matters involving education work.

Also attending the talks were Nguon Phansiphan, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; Phiang Sisoulat, deputy minister of education; and senior cadres from both sides.

The meeting and talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and good understanding on all issues of mutual concern.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS COURSE CLOSING

BK271459 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Vientiane, September 27 (OANA-KPL) -- The second special course of Marxism-Leninism which was carried out by the Soviet experts and was attended by 54 senior cadres from various ministries and state committees, was closed here on September 26.

The party and state theoretical school's deputy director, Chaleun reported that the result of the course is very satisfactory. The course, he said, was sub-divided in four main parts such as the construction of the party, and state and the juridical subject, the studies on economical politics and economical managements, the studies on the history of the CPSU and the international communist and workers' movement and the studies on Marxist and Leninist philosophy and the scientific communism.

Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers when speaking to the attendants said, the success of the course is only a primary step, all the attendants, he pointed out, have to cleverly use the theoretical knowledge into their practical works.

Laos, he went on to say, is a developing country, the national economy is very weak, the production is at a low level and the technical knowledge is very limited, although the country, in its development process, requires a large number of leading and technical cadres. He seized this occasion to appeal all these senior cadres to enhance their vigilance and their effort in view to successfully build socialism in the country.

The vice-chairman finally expressed thanks to the Soviet experts.

VONADK REPORTS INTENSIFIED SRV OPPRESSION

BK270434 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2300 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] According to a report from Laos, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors who are occupying Laos have intensified their oppression against the Lao people. In the areas which are fertile and full of natural resources, the Le Duan aggressors have forced the Lao people to move out and build houses in other areas by using the pretext of clearing these fertile areas for planting industrial crops.

On the contrary, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have sent the Vietnamese nationals to settle in these areas. Thousands of Lao people were forced by the Le Duan aggressors to live in less fertile and malaria-infested areas. This has resulted in more difficulties and even death for these Lao people.

This is the true nature of the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors who have been using every means to decimate the Lao people and send the Vietnamese nationals to settle in Laos in accordance with their strategy to exterminate the Lao race and annex Laos.

SRV TROOPS KILL ALLEGED GUERRILLA SUPPORTERS

BK280242 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] According to a report from Laos, as a continuation of their policy to annex Laos and exterminate the Lao race, the Vietnamese aggressors recently killed 15 inhabitants in Sikhottabong district. They accused these inhabitants of supporting the Lao National Liberation Front's guerrillas.

The report said some Lao people have fled abroad because they could no longer tolerate the oppressive acts of the Le Duan authorities.

Others, mostly youths, have fled into the jungle to join the Lao National Liberation Front's guerrillas in the struggle against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors in order to liberate their country.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN DEPARTS 27 SEPTEMBER

BK271544 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpt] King Husayn and Queen Nur of Jordan, accompanied by their daughter and party, left Thailand at 1100 today for New Delhi, India, thus concluding their official visit to Thailand as guests of the Thai Government. The visit began on 25 September. At the Air Force Command airport, Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon presented a flower garland to the Jordanian king while Khunying Phimpha Suntharangkun, wife of Deputy Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun who is chairman of the welcoming committee, presented a flower garland to the Jordanian queen. Also present at the airport to bid farewell to the Jordanian king and queen were many high-ranking government officials, leaders of diplomatic missions, and distinguished personages.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES REAGAN'S UN ADDRESS

BK280138 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan Strikes a Nostalgic Note at UN"]

[Text] Since the Korean airliner was shot down by a Soviet missile on the first of this month, Soviet-American relations have reached an all-time low and the delegates of 158 nations would have understood, if not sympathized, with U.S. President Ronald Reagan if his speech at the UN General Assembly had been vitriolic. Instead it was statesmanlike and delivered in low key, making constructive proposals towards arms limitations, tantamount to major concessions, and making our eyes water by asking what happened to the ideals of the UN. Perhaps Reagan's driving home this point, that the UN was becoming a society of hoodlums, was more important than the proposals he made about arms limitation. But the dreams of the founders are unlikely to be fulfilled and it is indeed sad.

The UN, Reagan said, has to speak with the voice of moral authority, and then he went on to ask: "What has happened to the dreams of the UN's founders? What has happened to the spirit of the UN?" True, those words inspire nostalgia but more honestly they serve to underline the deep frustration which several nations feel today about this world body. Continuing in the same note, Reagan shared the hope of his predecessors that the United Nations will "protect future generations from the scourge of war." In a fit of anger, we could counter: Tell it to the Kampuchians; tell it to the Afghans. But we will not do so because however inefficient and ineffectual it may be the UN is the only vehicle which nations have of trying to avert a nuclear cataclysm. And Reagan pulled his punches -- and knowing him to be a hardliner -- it must have been very difficult for him to do so.

In his UN speech and his constructive proposals to the Soviet Union about nuclear armaments, Reagan was also addressing both Europe and the Third World. The Korean airliner tragedy had made the world suddenly sit up and wonder about the Soviet Union being trigger-happy and there was no need to underline this. His proposals were also addressed to West European 'peaceniks' who do not want either the Pershing-2 or the cruise missiles in their countries. Obviously they have no objection to Eastern Europe bristling with SS-20 Soviet missiles. Protests in various West European countries have become much less now and it was obviously Reagan's ploy to capitalize on this by going even one step further in making concessions about arms limitations. The arms limitation talks in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States have dragged on for months and every proposal made by the U.S. has been sternly rebuffed. According to the proposal accepted by NATO, both the Pershing and cruise missiles will be deployed in some countries of Western Europe in December, just two months away. We do not believe that the Soviet Union really wants the deployment to take place. It has depended heavily on European dissidents to block the missile deployment, but the airline tragedy has gone against the Soviet Union.

But there was no question that Reagan's frustration was simmering under the surface. Only last week one delegate of the U.S. mission said that the UN headquarters could be moved to any other country and that he would happily wave it goodbye. His knuckles were not rapped by the White House but, on the contrary, there seemed to be tacit acceptance.

WEINBERGER TALKS WITH ZHANG AIPING CALLED 'COLLUSION'

BK280130 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who is on a visit to China, held talks with his Chinese counterpart, Zhang Aiping. Foreign sources said that at the talks the two sides agreed to further develop their military cooperation so as to cope with what they called the danger from the Soviet Union in the future. They also discussed increased U.S. supplies of up-to-date military equipment to China.

Public opinion held that this is another proof of the dirty collusion between the United States and China to oppose Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and the world peace movement.

However, at the talks China and the United States did not deal with the Taiwan issue because the United States is following the policy of two Chinas, while China is selling out Taiwan to the United States in order to collude with the United States to serve its expansionism and hegemonism.

COMMENTARY VIEWS 'SLANDERS' AGAINST SRV, PRK

BK271500 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Beijing, Washington and the other reactionary forces have been trying to slander Vietnam and Kampuchea. One of their latest charges is that Vietnam is moving Vietnamese into Kampuchea in order to bring about changes in the composition of the population and eventually Vietnamize that country. The number of Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea is allegedly put at 100,000, then 500,000 and up to almost 1 million. Is it true? Our radio has this comment:

Recent document of the policy of the PRK with regard to Vietnamese residents made public recently by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry is an answer to this question and at the same time it exposes the perfidy of Beijing, Washington and their followers.

Vietnam and Kampuchea share more than 1,000 km of frontier. The two peoples have been bound by the longstanding ties of friendship in all respects. Before 1965, there was a time when the number of Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea was more than half a million. Most of them were sent there by the French colonialists to work as laborers in French rubber plantations. They were honest and law-abiding people who respected the Kampuchean customs and habits. They united with the Kampuchean people and made worthy contributions to the cause of building and defending their homeland.

In former days, Vietnamese residents were also oppressed, exploited and massacred by the Kampuchean ruling classes. Under the Pol Pot regime, hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese residents were either massacred or spent up in concentration camps. A number of them escaped, and fled to Vietnam.

After the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, these people were authorized by the Government of the PRK to return to their former places of residence to live and work there in accordance with Kampuchean law. By mid-1983, about 56,000 Vietnamese had returned to their former places of residence in Kampuchea, barely 10 percent of the number of Vietnamese residents living in Kampuchea formerly. Meanwhile, the number of Chinese residents or ethnic Chinese authorized by the PRK Government to return to their former places of residence in only five provinces and cities had reached 61,400 by November 1982. Evidently, they outnumbered Vietnamese survivors of Pol Pot genocide who had been allowed to return to Kampuchea.

With regard to Vietnamese residents, the PRK Government has worked out correct policies to ensure their entries based on the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea. Many official documents and the Constitution of the PRK stipulate that foreign residents in Kampuchea must abide by the PRK laws and shall enjoy protection from the state of PRK. Moreover, frontier crossings by people living in the border areas of either country are dealt with in the protocol on frontier statute between Kampuchea and Vietnam signed on 20 July 1983.

Despite these facts, Beijing and Washington, and other reactionary forces are engaged in a new slander campaign to mislead public opinion on the Kampuchean situation, to divide Kampuchea from Vietnam, and to undermine the bloc of unity of the three Indochinese countries. China hopes to exploit this campaign as a favorable opportunity for covering up the fact of which public opinion in Southeast Asia is Beijing expansionism and hegemonism relying on the control held by the 20 million overseas Chinese over the economic and politics of the countries where they reside.

It is Beijing which used the Pol Pot clique as a tool to massacre the Kampuchean people and to achieve its designs of moving 8 million Chinese to Kampuchea and turning it into a Chinese district or precinct. Now, Beijing is still using Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionary forces to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

As for Thai authorities, they are engaged in a campaign to hide effective services they have been providing for Beijing. They continue to offer sanctuary to Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries to oppose the PRK, maintain tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and cooperate with China in wrecking peace and stability in this area.

The slanders against Vietnam by Beijing, Washington, and their followers only show that they have failed in their previous campaign of accusing Vietnam of setting up the Indochinese Federation, causing famine in Kampuchea, blocking international relief, using chemical weapons, invading Thailand, and so on. Surely their current campaign of slanders about Vietnam moving its people into Kampuchea will lead nowhere.

CEREMONY HELD WITH PRK ON BORDER TREATY

OW271614 Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 27 -- The instruments of ratification of the treaty on principles for settlement of the border problem between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea were exchanged at a ceremony here today.

The protocol to this effect was signed by Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan and his Kampuchean counterpart Dith Mounthy.

Present at the event on the Vietnamese side, were Chu Huy Man Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietna, and Luu Van Lai, deputy-head of the Department for Border Issues of the Council of Ministers, and on the Kampuchean side, Counsellor Kom Mongkol and other staffers of the Kampuchea Embassy.

Speaking at the ceremony, Hoang Anh Tuan and Dith Mounthy described the treaty on principles for settlement of the border problems as a political and legal basis contributing to the enhancement of the militant solidarity and special cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea in the face of the sabotage schemes of Beijing, Washington and their followers.

Later today, Kampuchean Deputy Foreign Minister Dith Mounthy was received in audience by Vice-President Chu Huy Man. Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan and Kim Mongkol, counsellor at the Kampuchean Embassy, were present at the reception.

NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES PRK DELEGATION

BK260600 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0428 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Sep (SPK) -- Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of Vietnam's National Assembly, received in Hanoi on Saturday, 24 September, the delegation of Kampuchea's Committee for the Inspection of State Affairs led by Minister Sim Ka, Member of the KPRP Central Committee.

After extolling the Kampuchean people's great achievements, Nguyen Huu Tho stressed that the Vietnamese people will make every effort to promote the fraternal bilateral relations.

On his part, Sim Ka expressed his thanks to the Vietnamese party, government and commission for inspection for facilitating the Kampuchean delegation's stay and work.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES FINNISH AMBASSADOR

OW271808 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 27 -- Esko Lipponen, Finnish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. The chairman had a cordial talk with the Finnish ambassador.

PHAM HUNG SPEAKS ON PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE

OW231035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] A Voice of Vietnam correspondent reports that the Hanoi municipal party committee held a conference today to review the results in the campaign to carry out the party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No 92 on building the People's Public Security Force into an upright, strong, and stable force and stepping up the mass movement for the defense of national security in the new situation.

Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and concurrently minister of the interior, and Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, attended and addressed the conference.

The report presented at the conference by Comrade Pham Tam Long, member of the Hanoi municipal party committee Standing Committee and director of the Hanoi People's Security Service, pointed out the results and progress scored in the building of the people's public security force of the capital into an upright, strong, and stable force and in the mass movement for the defense of national security.

In the past, thanks to various educational and military training drives, the revolutionary awareness of the public security combatants has been enhanced; they have clearly perceived the enemy's schemes and tricks and have come to realize the very insidious and complex nature of the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Beijing hegemonists, who collude with the U.S. imperialists; they have reinforced their determination to repeatedly launch attacks on the enemy -- the criminals; they have made progress in enhancing their sense of serving the people, in resolving complaints, and in receiving the people; they have improved the organization of the people's public security forces at all echelons, turning city-ward public security forces into direct local combat units.

New progress has also been noted in the mass movement for the defense of national security, with the successful use of public security, army, youth, and trade union forces as the movement's shock force.

This force has done a good job in protecting socialist property against theft, speculation, and smuggling. It has done a particularly good job in supporting the implementation of the new decree on industrial and commercial taxes and the struggle against the people who get rich illegally and who bought or built high-value houses with ill-gotten income.

Despite their strong points, the movement to build the People's Public Security Force into an upright, strong, and stable force and the mass movement for the defense of public security still present many shortcomings, such as right-wing deviations, dodging, a bureaucratic and authoritative attitude, and irresponsibility.

Many specific reports from the Phuc Tan city ward in Hai Ba Trung Precinct, Tien Thang village in Me Linh District, the polytechnic college, and so forth have further clarified the observations by the Hanoi municipal party committee on the implementation of directive No 92 of the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Addressing the conferees, Comrade Pham Hung cited the localities, units, and individuals that secured good results in the movement to build the People's Public Security Force into an upright, strong, and stable force and in the capital's mass movement for the defense of national security. He pointed out the tasks of the capital's people's public security force for the coming period, particularly the tasks of foiling the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists' multifaceted war of sabotage, of remaining close to the people and working for the people, and of carrying out satisfactorily Uncle Ho's six teachings for the People's Public Security Force.

On the capital's mass movement for the defense of national security, Comrade Pham Hung stressed the need to learn from and multiply the advanced models in order to steadily develop the movement in both breadth and depth.

VO NGUYEN GIAP ADDRESSES LAND SURVEY CONFERENCE

BK260410 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] The State Science and Technology Commission held a conference on 22-24 September in Hanoi to discuss organization and management of basic land survey work. Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap addressed the conference.

The comrade stressed: Sectors and localities should evaluate past basic survey work in order to arrive at specific conclusions on data and potentials serving as a basis for drafting future plans.

They should also devise new basic survey guidelines and tasks for short- and long-term plans; associate basic surveys with the protection of natural resources; and suggest to the state measures and policies concerning cadres, the supply of equipment, international cooperation, classification of management, and practical division of work between the central level and localities and among sectors in order to avoid fragmentation and duplication of work and to increase work efficiency.

QUANG NINH HOSTS TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

BK261644 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] From 19 to 24 September in Quang Ninh Province, the Fourth VCTU Central Committee held its 11th conference to review work in preparation for the fifth national trade union congress. Attending the conference were Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Proselytizing Department.

The conference heard the VCTU Secretariat report on the results of the trade union congresses held recently by various central-level sectors and provincial and municipal trade-union federations, and discussed the draft political report of the VCTU Central Committee to be presented at the fifth national trade union congress and the draft revised statute of the VCTU. The conference also discussed guidelines for the settlement of petitions filed by trade union congresses at various levels concerning the VCTU leadership.

The conference highly appraised the efforts exerted by trade unions at all levels and the close cooperation given by various administrative echelons in organizing trade union congresses from the grass roots upward. To develop the successes of trade union congresses at various levels in anticipation of the Fifth Vietnam Trade Union congress, the conference decided:

Trade unions at various levels must concentrate on directing and accelerating all activities, and implement and transform the resolutions adopted by their congresses into practical action of cadres, youth union members, workers, and civil servants. They must guide and supervise the implementation of these resolutions by the lower echelons and at the grassroots level, encouraging those which have carried out this task satisfactorily and promptly correcting those which still have not performed in a proper manner.

Trade unions at various levels must launch an emulation drive among workers and civil servants of all enterprises, work sites, state farms, organs, schools, hospitals, and stores to score achievements in honor of the fifth national trade union congress, and to exceed the fourth quarter plan and the 1983 plan so that, together with the peasantry, they can help make the 10th-month crop a success and complete various projects and products to greet the congress.

Thoroughly understanding the spirit of the resolutions of the third and fourth party Central Committee plenums, trade unions at various levels must arrange for workers and civil servants to participate in formulating the state plan for 1984 and ensuing years from the grassroots level upward. They must also strive to successfully develop the creativity of the masses in exploiting every available potential to firmly maintain and expand production, stabilize and improve [words indistinct] and struggle against enemy sabotage activities and negativism.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade Le Quang Dao praised the efforts made by the workers and civil servants in their movement nationwide and the activities which have been carried out by trade union organizations at all levels over the recent past in anticipation of the fifth national trade union congress.

He also highly appraised the efforts exerted by the VCTU Central Committee during the course of preparing for the congress, especially the sense of responsibility and spirit of criticism and self-criticism demonstrated by it in discussing and amending the political report and other documents to be presented at the congress.

Comrade Le Quang Dao concluded: On the basis of profoundly understanding all party resolutions -- especially the fourth party Central Committee plenum resolution -- and firmly grasping the purpose of and need for convening the fifth national trade union congress, the VCTU Central Committee and trade unions at all levels throughout the country should carry out the final work in preparation for this congress more satisfactorily so as to ensure that it can achieve the best results.

In its 11th conference, the Fourth VCTU Central Committee decided to convene the fifth national trade union congress in Hanoi in mid-November 1983.

NHAN DAN VIEWS THAI BINH POPULATION RELOCATION

BK280640 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Sep 83

[21 September NHAN DAN article: "Relocation of the Population in Thai Binh"]

[Text] Thai Binh Province, which has a population density of 1,050 persons per square kilometer, is the third most densely populated province in the country after Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi municipality. Tan Le village, Hung Ha district, has a population of more than 11,000 -- an average of one person for every 400 square meters. The people of Hung Ha are well aware that on every hectare of cultivated land they must produce sufficient grain to feed 16 persons. In general, due to the requirements of capital construction and industrial development, cultivated areas in the province has decreased. Despite efforts made by the province to reclaim coastal land, it is expected that in the next 5-10 years the province can gain only a few hundred hectares -- which are good only for industrial crops in the initial stage -- while its population increases annually by 30,000.

Due to Thai Binh's limited land area and small industrial network, various party committees and administrative echelons of the province, while having to find jobs for more than 30,000 persons, have contended that it is an urgent requirement to move 10,000-15,000 persons to various newly opened land areas to build new population centers.

Since the announcement of the party's policy on sending people to new economic zones, Thai Binh Province has promptly and effectively carried out this policy by sending large numbers of its people to various new economic zones in mountainous provinces. To date more than 250,000 people from Thai Binh have left their native places for various new economic zones in Lai Chau, Son La, Bac Thai, and Hoang Lien Son provinces.

Following the unification of the country, relocation of the population has been extended to southern provinces such as Kien Giang, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Thuan Hai, and Dac Lac. Hung Ha District alone has sent as many as 1, 00 persons in one group to new economic zones. The people of Thai Binh contend that any place in this beautiful and rich country is their native place. They are hard working, diligent, and capable in intensive cultivation. As a result, where there are Thai Binh people, there are high-yield ricefields, tea plantations, and well-developed livestock raising. The standard of living of people at the new economic zones is better than at their native places.

In the recent past, however, the relocation of the work force and population of Thai Binh Province has experienced some setbacks. In particular, a number of people sent to various southern provinces have gradually returned to their native places. Hung Ha District is faced with difficulties caused by these people -- there are insufficient living quarters and jobs for them.

Considering the targets set for the relocation of the workforce and population in 1983, various echelons and sectors of Thai Binh have found that the obstacle to the sending of people to new economic zones is inadequate preparation by localities which receive the resettlers. As of August 1983, the province had relocated 4,452 persons and 3,586 workers or 33.4 and 47.3 percent of the plan norms respectively set for this year.

Various cadres of Thai Binh from provincial to grassroots establishments were of the opinion from their 20-year and more experience in sending people to various newly reclaimed land, that although there were obstacles at the departure places, the main difficulty was at the receiving end.

When various districts of Thai Binh had completed all preparations for sending the people off, the receiving places would abruptly advise that they were not yet ready to receive the resettlers. Recently a total of 4,125 persons, including 1,650 workers, were faced with this situation. This indicates that investment in capital construction -- especially living quarters -- and tasks concerning the demarcation of production areas and the formulation of production orientation and population plans at the receiving places have not been carried out satisfactorily. Some places where Thai Binh people wish to go to work are not within their areas of assignment.

In other words, coordination between central specialized agencies has been carried out loosely and not in a uniform manner. They pay more attention to motivating the people to leave than to studying conditions at the receiving places, especially where inspection of capital construction and investment, land surveys, and formulation of plans have been carried out inadequately. This made it impossible to receive the planned number of people. Many places have not fully realized the strategic nature of the relocation of the work force and population on a national scale. Some places argue over land areas when they do not have a sufficient work force to exploit it. Other places are confused in formulating plans and programs to develop their land and have not been able to establish economic and technical bases. The greatest difficulty for them now is to solve the food problem for the newly arrived people, especially in industrial crop growing areas.

In relocating the work force and population, the best method is to send people to state-run establishments or allow them to leave for places they like or prefer. In sending them to certain new population centers we will face more difficulties. We have argued that difficulties arise mostly at the receiving places, so close cooperation must be assured between the sending and receiving localities, especially in organization and supervision, in order to promptly overcome problems arising during the relocation process.

It is clear that many localities receiving an additional work force have failed to achieve the expected results. This is due to the fact that material and technical bases for production have not been established beforehand to accommodate the large number of people coming from thousands of kilometers away. This condition makes it difficult for them to quickly develop production to obtain a high economic results. We cannot expect land and labor to produce everything. Shortages of investment, materials and capital construction at the receiving places, and the hasty dispatch of people will create difficulties. At the very least, departure places and receiving localities must formulate plans to provide work for the people when they arrive and assign tasks to specialized agencies to promptly stabilize the worker's material life so as to help them quickly engage in production in accordance with the requirements of each area.

At present the work of branches and departments concerned or newly established economic committees is not sufficient to obtain a satisfactory result in the relation of the work force and population. It is necessary to have closer coordination between such sectors as food, commerce, finance, communications and transportation, as well as between educational and public health sectors.

After reviewing the task of relocation over the past 8 months, Thai Binh Province has realized its weaknesses and obstacles to this task. It has designed concrete measures to overcome the obstacles, select more suitable areas for sending the people to work, and expand economic relations between departure and receiving places so as to fulfill all set plan norms and move 10,000-15,000 persons yearly from the province to other places. This will help the province maintain a stable population of about 1.5 million by the 1990's. This target, if achieved, will ensure the success of the widely implemented birth control program which is aimed at cutting the population increase to an appropriate rate.

PARTY JOURNAL ON HO CHI MINH CITY'S WORKERS

BK270346 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Aug 83 pp 60-64

[Article by Anh Thong: "Build a Contingent of New, Socialist Workers in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] Eight years after liberation day, Ho Chi Minh City "has changed from a consumer city into a productive city and has shifted from an economy in support of war and totally dependent on foreign countries to an economy which is independent, supports the people's welfare, and advances toward socialism." [Resolution 01 of the Political Bureau]

In transforming and building the city, the Ho Chi Minh City party organization has attached importance to educating the working class to enhance its perception of socialism and of its own mission and position and to enable workers to understand that they are members of the vanguard class which leads the revolution and a main force army in socialist revolution. The party organization has mobilized and organized workers to develop their sense of collective mastery and take the lead in simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions in the city. Proceeding from the vigorous revolutionary movement for continuously transforming and building the city, the party organization has gradually trained and built new, socialist workers.

A major component of the Vietnamese working class, the workers of Ho Chi Minh City have for a long time had high professional skills and been rich in the tradition of revolutionary struggle.

In 1954, the working force of Saigon-Cholon numbered more than 100,000. During the 20 years under the U.S. puppet rule, the number of workers of the city fluctuated according to the enemy's need to support its war effort. After liberation day (30 April 1975), the city had about 180,000 workers and more than 100,000 small industry and handicraft laborers. According to the statistics of the Ho Chi Minh City Federation of Trade Unions, the city now has approximately 330,000 workers and civil servants and 200,000 small industry and handicraft laborers (there are 593 state and joint state-private enterprises and about 1,400 private enterprises for industrial production and 22,000 installations for small industry and handicraft production).

The city's workers work in a great many sectors and trades. The major sectors include processing industry, textile industry, mechanical engineering, printing, communications-transportation, construction, chemical industry.... The workers in all sectors are highly skilled (the Caric machine works alone has as many Grade 7 workers as the Ministry of Engineering and Metals had before 1975). The city's production capability is considerable: Each year it can produce more than 2 million bicycles, thousands of sewing machines for export, and various high precision articles. Many products manufactured by the city have been awarded gold medals at various national industrial exhibitions.

Since its birth, the working class of Ho Chi Minh City has upheld its stalwart and indomitable patriotic and militant spirit. Benefitting from the party leadership, the city's workers, together with the working class in the rest of the country, have been in the van of the protracted and fierce revolutionary struggle against imperialist aggressors and have led the cause of national liberation to final victory.

Throughout the 20 years of resistance against America, the Saigon-Cholon workers movement was a deep-seated and vigorous movements which simultaneously waged overt, legal, and clandestine struggles and a combined political struggle with armed struggle in the heart of the enemy's lair.

The workers' seething revolutionary movement stemmed from the party's line of people's war, which called for attacks against the enemy in all three strategic areas: the cities, the countryside and plains, and the mountains. During the Tet of the Year of the Monkey general offensives in early 1968, the workers in Ho Chi Minh City fought side by side with the liberation army and rose up to win back mastery. In the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, workers of the railway, electricity, water supply, textile, port, and other sectors promptly rose up from 27 April 1975 onward to form armed self-defense units to protect their material and technical bases and to prepare to welcome the liberation forces. The revolutionary flag was hoisted on all workers quarters before the Saigon puppet administration surrendered.

After liberation, implementing the various resolutions of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization and the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the city's federation of trade unions educated, motivated, and organized workers and civil servants to participate enthusiastically in the emulation movement for productive labor, thriftily build socialism, and actively overfulfill the state plans. The purposes of this emulation movement were to promote innovation, practice thrift, and support agriculture, with the promotion of innovation being considered the movement's main thrust. "Work in a disciplined manner and with technical know-how and high productivity" became the watchword of the workers' labor emulation efforts. The workers' revolutionary labor movement has helped resolve many difficulties of the city and given rise to new, socialist workers.

A major difficulty facing the Ho Chi Minh City's working class was that it must resolve by all means the exhaustion of raw materials, supplies, fuel, and spare parts for which the city used to depend on foreign countries. Instead of waiting helplessly for a solution, the city's workers have actively and creatively labored to successfully resolve this problem by launching a vigorous and continuous movement to promote more and more innovations. (A total of 3,500 innovations were carried out in 1976; 4,475 in 1977; 8,400 in 1978; 12,000 in 1979; 14,000 in 1980; and 12,000 each in 1981 and 1982).

The movement to promote innovations was the spearhead clearing the way for textile mill 13 to overcome difficulties, as it used domestic sources of raw materials to turn out export products of high value. The Sincro sewing machine enterprise turned its installation for assembling sewing machines from Japanese-made parts into a factory to produce sewing machines with 100 percent of the parts being made by itself. The 2 September pharmaceutical products increased the ratio of domestic pharmaceutical products used in the manufacturing of drugs to 80 percent, producing dozens of various highly valuable medicines for export and use in giving medical treatment to the people.

The workers' economization movement has helped effectively resolve the following major problems:

- Reducing the consumption of supplies in the production of a product unit;
- Improving the quality of products and reducing the percentage of defective goods and goods of poor quality;
- Recovering and fully using discards and rejects to make products for daily use;
- Improving planning, projects, and products to save raw materials and supplies or to find substitutes for them;
- Struggling against corruption and waste of raw materials, supplies, and labor.

Workers of the textile sector have increased the ratio of Grade A products from 85 percent to 95 percent. Electricity workers have reduced fuel consumption by dozens of metric tons of oil annually. Workers of the canned goods industry, using the same amounts of raw materials as before, have increased production by 15 percent. Workers of the communications sector have launched a movement to satisfactorily maintain vehicles and to learn from combatant Do Can Nghe, saving tens of thousands of liters of gasoline annually. Workers at various warehouses and ports have initiated a movement to safeguard supplies and raw materials following the examples set by fallen heroes Nguyen Thi Hai and Dang Van Dau.

Carrying out the central tasks of supporting agricultural production and strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, the city's workers have contributed to completing hundreds of water conservancy projects, irrigation-drainage systems, and electric power installations for the city's suburban areas and various provinces in the Mekong River delta. Workers of the mechanical engineering sector have repaired mechanical pumps and tractors, helped build district agricultural implements works, and produced millions of hand-operated farm tools. Workers in the fertilizer and insecticide industries have overcome difficulties regarding raw materials, producing tens of thousands of metric tons of organic fertilizers and doubling the output of insecticides. Tractor drivers have opened up tens of thousands of hectares of new land in Song Be, Dong Nai, Tay Ninh.... In the field of ecology, researchers and workers have made great efforts and have obtained good results in basic research work which serves as the basis for building the agricultural economic structure and determining the types of animals and crops to be farmed in each area, thereby helping to bring about high economic efficiency. They have successfully applied a number of progressive agricultural techniques such as the use of planthopper-resistant rice varieties, the transplanting of plant cell tissue, the use of microorganic insecticides, and the exploitation of mangrove swamps. At present, the movement for worker-peasant brotherhood linking the city's enterprises with its suburban agricultural cooperatives and with the Mekong River delta provinces is developing.

Over the past 8 years, many new factors, model collectives, and outstanding individuals have emerged from the revolutionary movement of the city's workers, contributing to improving the management mechanism, abolishing the subsidization administrative system, and implementing socialist business. These progressive models have cast an even more brilliant luster upon the revolutionary heroism of the working class in the new stage of the revolution.

Among these models was Comrade Pham Su, a worker of the Thanh Cong textile enterprise who worked for 40 years in his profession. Realizing that his illness had reached a critical stage, Pham Su mustered all his remaining energy to write 40 lectures and directly train younger workers. Before dying, in his last words, he recommended a young, competent worker to take charge of the factory in his place. There was Nguyen Thi Hai, a worker at the Binh Dong wheat flour mill, who resolutely resisted all temptations and bribes offered by thieves and courageously gave up her life in the gallant struggle to protect socialist property. And then there was Comrade Do Van Nghe of the Eastern Region interprovincial bus company, who was the first to set an example in reducing fuel consumption norms while ensuring that transportation plans were overfulfilled by a higher percentage even with the smaller amount of fuel distributed to him. He resolutely returned hundreds of liters of oil in spite of threats by those who wanted to sell this extra fuel. The shining example set by Do Van Nghe has converted many people and given rise to a movement "to love vehicles as if they were one's children, to cherish gasoline as if it was one's blood" among bus drivers and boatmen.

There have been good workers who worked in a discipline manner and with technical know-how and high productivity in all production teams and enterprises, such as Tran Thi Be Bay at the Viet Thang textile enterprise, Nguyen Thi Phuong at the Phuoc Long textile enterprise, Tran Van Dam at the Siloco factory, Vy Van Long at the 2 September pharmaceutical enterprise, Nge Duc Thang at the Tong Hop printing shop, Mai Van Truc at the Saigon brewery....

An outstanding feature of these progressive model is that they always overcome difficulties to step up production and overfulfill the state plans. This is precisely the quality and ethics of new, socialist workers.

Party organizations in the progressive model units have attached importance to political and ideological indoctrination while actively applying various economic measures, correctly attending to "the three interests," caring for the laborers' livelihood, and paying attention to the building of revolutionary forces, the consolidation of trade unions and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and the development of the party among workers.

Implementing Resolution 01 of the Political Bureau, Ho Chi Minh City is gradually developing its strength and important position, first, to support agriculture in the Mekong River delta, a key grain production zone for the entire country; and secondly, to correctly resolve the distribution-circulation problem, a burning front in the "who-will-beat-whom" struggle between the socialist and capitalist road, and to fulfill the city's role as a business center and an international trading center.

Ho Chi Minh City is also a "key target of the enemy's multifaceted sabotage activities."

Therefore, the working class must serve as the leading, main force in the transformation, building, and defense of the city.

To struggle against and thoroughly transform the bourgeoisie, to educate and attract the peasantry, to satisfactorily achieve an alliance with the peasants, sever all their ties with the bourgeoisie, and gradually lead them onto the road of collective production, the working class itself must be awakened to socialism, strictly observe discipline, and have firm and strong organizations. At present, however, the ranks of Ho Chi Minh City's workers still have some weaknesses which must be overcome. A fairly large number of workers have someone in their families who derives income from agricultural work or trade or do so themselves. When encountering difficulties in daily life, some workers leave their enterprises for private business to make more money. Labor discipline is loose. Workers often attend to private business during official working hours or use their enterprises' machinery to produce goods for private individuals to help them make profits. In many places, petty theft remains serious. In the struggle against negativism, indulgence, forbearance, and fear of revenge still prevail. The sense of and capacity for collective mastery are still limited. Many workers are still superstitious, fond of gambling and drinking, and maintaining old funeral and wedding customs. A fairly large number of young workers are influenced by bourgeois, foreign lifestyles. Many Hoa workers satisfactorily carry out productive labor and unite with their Vietnamese colleagues, but still nurture a nationality complex, have scant knowledge of socialism, and lack class consciousness.

The Ho Chi Minh City party organization applied and is applying positive measures to train, forge, and build the new contingent of workers in all respects so that the working class can fulfill its historic tasks. Through the trade unions, the party organization rallies, educates, and organizes the working masses to implement the party's policies. It has set for all party members, regardless of their position, the task of actively motivating workers, participating in trade union activities, and fulfilling the tasks entrusted by the trade unions. The implementation of the regulations on workers' collective mastery according to Decree 182 is being promoted. The building of a civilized lifestyle and a new culture and the struggle against negative manifestations on the cultural, literary and artistic front is being stepped up.

To build and strengthen the city's contingent of new, socialist workers, the party organization is continuing to lead the implementation of the following concrete tasks:

-- To strongly develop the right to collective mastery among workers and civil servants and create favorable conditions for them to participate in formulating and successfully implementing state plans.

-- To continuously launch among factory workers and laborers a movement for revolutionary action to develop innovations, practice thrift, support agriculture, and overfulfill the 1983 and 1983-85 plan targets. On the basis of this movement, new factors should be discovered and progressive models multiplied.

-- To care for the living conditions and protect the health of cadres and workers and educate workers in the viewpoint that improvement of living conditions must be based on the development of production.

-- To heighten the class consciousness and understanding of socialism of the working class, educate workers in the revolutionary tradition, and turn their revolutionary heroism in the past wars of resistance into revolutionary heroism in creative labor to build socialism.

TALK ASSESSES CURRENT SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

BK231130 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Talk by (Vu Huu Ngoan) on correctly assessing the current socioeconomic situation]

[Text] In June, our party Central Committee held its fourth plenum to discuss a subject mentioned in the action program for its fifth tenure. The subject concerns urgent ideological and organizational issues and the guarantee for successfully implementing the immediate socioeconomic tasks.

We understand how important ideological and organizational issues are in life. The routine work of each person, each family, each agency and each economic unit as well as combat unit can not be separated from ideological and organizational activities.

Once we have established a fine plan and have accurately and currently determined the purposes and tasks of a certain project, the results -- either high or low -- which we will be achieving depend considerably on our resolution, measures and ability, and on how realistically we will organize and act on the project.

Uncle Ho used to teach us: If our fine plan is rated one, our resolution must be worth 10 times more and our measures must be 20 times more. With respect to national tasks, ideological and organizational issues are all the more important.

The history over the past few decades of our party, people and army indicates that ideological and organizational tasks are always closely connected with the implementation of political duties set forth by the party for each period. This is not the first time that our party has discussed the ideological and organizational situation and tasks. During the former anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, the party adopted many resolutions on ideological and organizational tasks aimed at building the lofty ideal that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom so as to mobilize the people to withstand huge sacrifices for national salvation, to tally liberate the south and unify the entire country.

In the past 8 years or more, since the total liberation of the south, every time our party points out the duties and the multifarious tasks in the new revolutionary stage nationwide, it has always emphasized the ideological and organizational tasks. Moreover, it has also adopted various resolutions on ideology and organization separately. What then are the peculiarities of the resolution on ideology and organization which have been adopted this time? How have the ideological and organizational issues been raised?

As we all know, the fourth nationwide party congress in 1976 set forth the general line of staging the socialist revolution and building socialism on a national scale. This line is completely correct and accurate. However, during 1976-80, we failed to materialize the line, thus really limiting the development of the party line. On the basis of profoundly reviewing the situation during 1976-80, the fifth party congress materialized the general line and the first stage of transition to socialism. It pointed out the major objectives and policies on socioeconomic development in a more realistic manner until 1990.

In the wake of this congress, the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have made several specific decisions relevant to the characteristics of the first transition stage in order to vigorously change the socioeconomic situation in our country. As a matter of fact, some good changes have been noted. The most noteworthy change is in agricultural production. On the contrary, changes in other fields have been slow and even sluggish. More seriously, deterioration has been noted in some respects. For example: The livelihood of administrative and professional personnel and troops continues to be difficult.

Evidently, the main cause of such a poor socioeconomic situation does not result from the lack of lines and policies. Facts have shown that one of the main obstacles to the improvement of the socioeconomic situation lies in the failure to have relevant ideological and organizational standards.

We have no other way than to use the facts of the current socioeconomic situation to grasp ideological and organizational problems, including good points and shortcomings. We must proceed from immediate socioeconomic tasks to clearly realize the urgent ideological and organizational requirements.

Once the strategy of the people's national democratic revolution has been accomplished, the strategy of socialist revolution will be placed first. This also means that the economic building task assumes first place. As a result, ideological and organizational issues must be considered closely in connection with the economic building situation and task. This is evidently a natural process.

The party Central Committee's fourth plenum resolution therefore encompasses an assessment of the current socioeconomic situation and, on this basis, points out the urgent ideological and organizational problems along with measures to heighten the level of ideological and organizational knowledge.

First of all, how should we assess the current socioeconomic situation? According to the party Central Committee's fourth plenum resolution, if on the one hand, we must adequately recognize all the shortcomings and errors in order to overcome them and improve the situation; on the other, we must be well aware of our achievements, since the correct analysis of achievements serves as an important condition for us to find out the way to overcome weaknesses in the socioeconomic situation.

The party Central Committee has strongly and definitively asserted the achievements of all our people and troops over the past few years. No one can doubt our achievements in defending the socialist fatherland and in fulfilling our brilliant international obligations to the two friendly countries of Kampuchea and Laos. Even on the economic front, our people have scored important achievements. Asserting our economic achievements is a very significant issue. It helps overcome pessimism and suspicion in a segment of the people, especially at a time when the enemy is striving hard to smear and distort us, blurring Vietnam's beautiful image in the world people's hearts. It further holds realistic significance in the fact that only by realizing our achievements can we clearly see practical solutions and calmly correct shortcomings in order to improve the socioeconomic situation. Moreover, that is the way things really are, and that is also an attitude of respect for reality.

What achievements have we scored? Since 1981, agricultural production in our country has taken a new considerable step in relatively comprehensive development. This includes the production of grain, industrial plants, and animals. During 1976-80, agricultural production progressed very slowly and even deteriorated in some respects concerning industrial crops, livestock raising, and fishing. In 1981, agricultural production already increased by 10 percent over that of 1980. In 1982, it again increased by 10 percent over that of 1981. In 1982, we obtained more than 16 metric tons of grain, the highest ever recorded in the history of grain production in our country. Despite inclement weather conditions in the last 5th-month spring season due to prolonged and widespread drought, the 5th-month spring crop harvest still remained the best ever recorded.

The production of handicrafts and artisan and local industries has definitely progressed. We can see such progress by looking at the production volume and the types of goods in markets over the past few years. It is necessary to note that one of the most outstanding and concentrated achievements of our people is that for the first time after many years, we have been able to meet our minimum demand for grain nationwide.

We all know that our country is still poor economically. To basically change the poor economic situation, we should exert even more time and efforts because even the level of grain production which we have reached now still is not steady. Nevertheless, the fact that we have become self-sufficient in grain for the first time nationwide still is a token of the practical possibility of changing the situation, and is a major and typical event from which we can drive some fruitful lessons.

First, it demonstrates our people's self-reliance in the struggle to surge forward and overcome towering difficulties in order to resolve problems arising from their own life. These are major problems arising from the Chinese reactionaries' collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries who have plotted and acted perfidiously to economically blockade our country.

The consequences of fierce wars have not been overcome. In 1982, flash floods and typhoons caused great damage to Nghe Tinh Province and minor damage to Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh Provinces. The supply of materials for production such as gasoline, oil, electricity and chemical fertilizer has not increased and, worse still, has decreased. Finally, our population has increased by some 10 million people over the past 8 years. Should we take all these factors into account so that we are fully aware of the extent and great value of self-reliance and self-support by our peasants, workers, and scientific and technical cadres in overcoming the dire straits of the grain problem?

Second, it proves that there are solutions to improve our economy. The current system of product contracts in agricultural cooperatives is a typical example. Among the solutions, we should take into consideration economic interests. Although we have mainly achieved positive points in dealing with this issue, some negative phenomena have also emerged. Anyhow, we still have to consider economic interests as one of the important starting points from which to examine and correctly deal with the situation in which positive and negative phenomena are interlocked.

On the one hand, the party Central Committee has evaluated the effect of hundreds of new policies promulgated and implemented over the past few years; on the other, it also points out the requirement of continually improving the economic management system and specific economic policies.

In his concluding address at the party Central Committee's fourth plenum; Comrade Le Duan considers the application of unity among the three economic interests -- the entire society, collectives and individuals -- as an appropriate economic management mechanism in the present situation of our country.

If all workers correctly realize the interests and act accordingly along the line of socialist order, we will certainly be able to remove all difficulties in production and life.

Third, it proves that self-reliance and the spirit of self-support together with the emerging economic solutions have yielded concrete and not abstract results, and that self-sufficiency in grain is not just a possibility in a forecast. We must mention a concrete result, that is, the livelihood of peasants -- the greatest component of our population now -- has been stabilized in general and has improved in some respects. Obviously, if we calmly and clearsightedly recognize our achievements, we will be able to realize more profoundly and adequately our shortcomings and errors in order to heighten our consciousness and, at the same time, arm ourselves with methods to remedy these shortcomings and errors.

As regards the difficulties and weaknesses in the socioeconomic situation, the party Central Committee plenum resolution has indicated that they are still numerous and serious. We have not reached a steady level of grain production volume, because while the rice production volume has increased, the production volume of secondary food crops has decreased. Slashing and burning of forests has caused too much damage. Industrial production still remains unstable because of serious shortages of production material means such as energy, raw materials, spare parts, and mechanical repair facilities. Many of the negative phenomena in society have not been checked. The livelihood of troops, policemen, workers, and civil servants continues to be difficult. The party Central Committee has particularly pointed out that the domain of distribution and circulation is now the most notorious center of errors in lifestyle, thinking, knowledge, action, and managerial organization which have caused disorder in our social life and serious consequences in our production, life, and national economy.

To sum up, what is required of all the people, units, and localities at present is to be well aware of our achievements by looking at the advanced models, correctly evaluating difficulties, recognizing all our shortcomings, realizing our potentials well, and striving to overcome our errors and weaknesses in the ideological and organizational fields. If we thoroughly understand the party line to live and work, we will certainly improve the socioeconomic situation in our country. In future broadcasts, we will elaborate on the important and urgent issues which have been pointed out in the party Central Committee's fourth plenum resolution.

LEAFHOPPERS RAVAGING MEKONG DELTA RICE CROP

BK280338 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] At present, leafhoppers are developing vigorously in the Mekong River delta region. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice seedlings and summer-fall rice have been ravaged by these insects.

Apart from a delivery of 2,000 metric tons of insecticides to various provinces, in the first weeks of September alone, the southern insecticide corporation quickly delivered another 1,500 metric tons to Cuu Long and Hau Giang Provinces to help them stamp out leafhoppers and other insects. Since 10 August, various establishments of the corporation have produced 150-200 metric tons of insecticide for use in the elimination of leafhoppers.

In addition to guiding Can Long and Vung Liem districts in using insecticide to protect rice against leafhoppers, the corporation has sent cadres from its biological section to the ricefields to study and test the effectiveness of some types of insecticides which were produced without the addition of certain ingredients. If tests prove that these types of insecticides are effective, the corporation will go ahead to produce more.

JAKARTA POST EDITORIAL ON: REAGAN VISIT TO MANILA

BK271134 Jakarta JAKARTA POST in English 23 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan-Marcos Dilemma" -- a short AFP report on this editorial was published in the DAILY REPORT on 26 Sep]

[Text] The bloodiest rioting in the Philippines since President Marcos came to power 18 years ago left 11 killed and at least 247 injured Wednesday, after government forces opened fire on thousands of young, taunting demonstrators gathered at the gates of Marcos' presidential palace screaming "revolution, revolution."

The "villains" of this piece, President Marcos and President Reagan, were burned in effigy -- certainly not the kind of tableau either man wants to witness when they get together in Manila this November.

To avoid excruciating embarrassment at best, or a horrible tragedy at worst, President Marcos ought to find a way of un-inviting Mr. Reagan to Manila.

Mr. Reagan apparently will not snub his valuable ally in the Pacific, saying Wednesday he has no plans to cancel the visit "as of now." And Mr. Marcos, at the moment, is determined to have the American President as his guest in the embattled presidential palace, saying that U.S. cancellation of the visit would be an "unthinkable" slap in the face, and raise political opposition to the two key U.S. bases in the Philippines.

But with the opposition on the streets to protest the Reagan visit, and with mystery still surrounding the Aquino assassination, Mr. Marcos ought to reconsider. The trip simply does not have anything to contribute to either president.

In the immediate aftermath of the Aquino assassination, the U.S. State Department issued an equivocal statement about Mr. Reagan's scheduled trip to Manila. It said the trip would only be called off if it was found that the Marcos government was behind the assassination, or if security on the trip was so doubtful that the President's life could not be adequately protected.

If that's the case, the State Department already has its out. Mr Aquino was surrounded by government security men when he stepped off the airliner at Manila airport, which was supposedly sealed off, anyway. If the security men didn't shoot Aquino, it follows logically that, at the very least, government security was guilty of extreme incompetence, raising doubts that it can adequately protect Mr. Reagan's life at the airport.

But feelings and diplomatic nuance -- not logic -- is on the minds of U.S. foreign policy advisors concerning this visit.

Mr. Marcos feels he needs a visit from the American President to give an endorsement, and lend an air of respectability, to his shaken regime. But the Reagan itinerary in Manila has been now rearranged so that all activities will be held indoors. Inevitably, huge crowds will gather outdoors to jeer and perhaps riot again. The world will not see a respected and endorsed Marcos presidency, but rather a fortress presidency holed up in the presidential palace, with crowds outside screaming for revolution, burning effigies, and provoking government forces.

Mr. Reagan is too much the Mr. Nice Guy to snub Mr. Marcos. But the Filipino president would go a long way toward appeasing his opposition and returning Manila to normalcy by postponing Mr. Reagan's visit. He would be doing himself and the American President a big favor.

MARCOS: GOVERNMENT NOT 'PANICKED OR PARALYZED'

OW280633 Hong Kong AFP in English 0626 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Manila, Sept. 28 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today said his government was not "panicked or paralyzed" by what he called "terrorism" against his 18-year-old regime. Referring to current protests demanding his resignation over the August 21 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, Mr Marcos said in a televised address that "the government continues to operate normally." "We never panicked, you know that," Mr Marcos said in the third such address since Sunday, adding that "brave and honorable, patriotic military forces of the people" were working to "reestablish peace and order."

A total of 11 people were killed and more than 100 injured last week in a series of demonstrations pressing Mr Marcos to resign immediately but the president has repeatedly brushed aside the demands. He has accused communist insurgents, businessmen, and opposition leaders opposed to his administration of being responsible for the current unrest here.

MRS MARCOS STRESSES NEED TO SUPPORT PRESIDENT

OW271926 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Barangay leaders have been exhorted to maintain their continued support of the president. The first lady, Mrs Imelda Marcos, issued the appeal in a meeting with Manila barangay leaders together with Vice Governor Ismail Matay, Jr and Mayor Ramon Bagatsing. In her remarks, the first lady stressed that this is the only government that can give progress, peace, and order and all the necessary social services to the people. The first lady also reiterated her vow not to allow radicals to transform Metro Manila into a city of chaos.

ARMY, POLICE MAINTAIN 'TIGHT SECURITY' IN MANILA

HK272346 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Military and police authorities are maintaining tight security in critical areas of Metro Manila. Military Police Brigade Commander Brigadier General (Pedro Balbanero) said the tight security will be maintained until the situation is back to normal. Twenty-one military composite teams ready for trouble are patrolling critical areas in the metropolis 24 hours a day. The teams are establishing mobile checkpoints to check attempts by radicals and subversives to slip in arms and troublemakers. The military teams are cooperating with police authorities.

Gen (Balbanero) said the patrols are under strict orders to be courteous in performing their duties and maintain maximum tolerance in tense situations. However, the general said rebellious groups agitating for violence will be dealt with properly. More than 10 persons have been arrested at various military checkpoints for carrying arms and bladed weapons, clandestine equipment, and subversive materials.

AFP: AQUINO PROBE CONTROVERSY CONTINUES

OW271438 Hong Kong AFP in English 1236 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept. 27 (AFP) -- The presidential commission probing the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino today decided to resume its proceedings on October 10 with or without a Supreme Court ruling on an opposition challenge to its legality, a panel official said. Rustico Nazareno, the commission general counsel, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today he would see videotapes said to show the assassination.

Opposition Assemblyman Hilario Davide from the Central Philippines said today that in view of the "stigma" attached to the commission, "my position is that it might be better for the president to create a new body." The president yesterday said all observers, whether foreigners or Filipinos, would be welcome to watch the commission proceedings. Another major question mark in the case concerns the government contention that Mr Aquino, Mr Marcos' political archrival, was killed by Galman.

The local press today reported that Manila Police Chief Major General Prospero Olivas handed the fact-finding panel a progress report saying that at least six witnesses actually saw Galman shoot Mr Aquino. But this version has met with wide skepticism in the Philippines and abroad. Mr Nazareno also said he wanted to invite Japanese journalist Kiyosho Wakamiya, who claimed he saw two soldiers shoot Mr Aquino. But he stressed that he would also invite another Japanese journalist, who discounted Mr Wakamiya's accounts of the slaying. The second Japanese journalist, whom Mr Nazareno did not name, reportedly said he was ahead of Mr Wakamiya in the crowd at the door of the plane which brought Mr Aquino to the Philippines on August 21 and added that neither he nor Mr Wakamiya "were in a position to see the assassination."

Meanwhile, Mr Aquino's party, the PDP-Laban, said it would picket the U.S. Embassy here and U.S. consulates in the cities of Cebu and Davao as well as U.S.-owned firms from Saturday to force the cancellation of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit here November 5-6.

In other developments, Filipino businessmen said they were not afraid of President Marcos' threat to arrest them in connection with their participation in antigovernment demonstrations last week. Speaking at a public forum, they rejected the president's charges made Sunday that businessmen were involved in the disruption of a pro-Marcos rally by demonstrators protesting the Aquino slaying.

Meanwhile people [words indistinct] arrested so far in random checks of pedestrians and vehicles suspected of carrying illegal weapons or subversive material. The checks were ordered by the president last Thursday. Militant students also said they planned to continue their outdoor rallies, despite the threats and "iron-fisted" policies of President Marcos. League of Filipino Students (LFS) Vice Chairman Marichu Lambino told journalists that the students were planning to hold another "noise barrage" on Friday to mark the 40th day after the death of Mr Aquino.

CENTRAL BANK ASSURES PESO STABILITY

HK280001 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 27 SEP 83

[Text] The Central Bank yesterday assured the stability of the peso in the wake of unfounded reports that the Philippines may soon be impelled to devalue the peso substantially. Central Bank Senior Deputy Governor Gabriel Singson said that ever since the exchange rate of the peso depreciated to 11 pesos per U.S. dollar last June 23, the rate has fluctuated narrowly within a thin margin of 11.001 to 11.002 pesos per U.S. dollar. Singson also noted that after the government's recent moves to further clamp down on activities in the black market, the average peso-dollar buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers in the black market had dropped to as low as 11.20 pesos per U.S. dollar by the third week of this month.

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